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EMIST and DRUGGIST

MARCH 21, 1942

The
HEMIST AND DRUGGIST
for RETAILER - WHOLESALE - MANUFACTURER

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XXXVII

MARCH 21, 1942

Annual Subscription (with
Diary) 25/- Single Copies 9d.

INTERESTING EVENTS

IN PHARMACY No 11



Sir FREDERICK BANTING

CANADIAN SCIENTIST, 1891-1941

Few scientific careers have caught the public interest more than that of the discoverer of Insulin. His tragic and dramatic death enhanced the already unusual glow of romance that sometimes embarrassed his modest character and alert intelligence.

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pay tribute to the stimulating influence his original discovery has had on much other work that has followed.

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MILTON PROPRIETARY LTD.

Value of Electrolytic Hypochlorite

MR. H. S. CLOUGH'S SPEECH

The annual general meeting of Milton Proprietary, Ltd., was held on 26th February at Winchester House, London, E.C., Mr. H. S. Clough (chairman of the company) presiding.

The chairman said that the accounts for the year to 31st September, 1941, showed a net profit of £41,677. The satisfactory trading results of the undertaking as a whole was attributable to an expansion in the company's business. The directors proposed to allocate £5,000 general reserve and to declare a dividend of 12½ per cent. on the ordinary share capital.

Continuing, he said: Last year I referred to the growing recognition of the value of the electrolytic hypochlorite type of antiseptic and "Milton" in particular. During the last year, not only have the antiseptic properties of "Milton" been more widely recognised than ever before, but our claim that "Milton," in addition to being an extraordinarily versatile antiseptic, is a healing agent of considerable value, has been fully established.

The treatment of wounds, ulcers and burns by irrigation with dilute solutions of "Milton" in specially designed coated silk "envelopes," which are applied to the injured parts has been the subject of several articles in the medical press. "Milton," because of its electrolytic action, cleanses the wound of dead tissue and paves the way for healing, which it actually encourages, while its antiseptic powers counteract and control infection.

This system of treatment is now in use in several hundred hospitals, including Service Hospitals, and because of the qualities of "Milton" and the advantages of the "envelopes" as dressings, some cases which have failed to respond to other methods have been healed successfully by this treatment. Absence of pain, retention of early restoration of function, avoidance of damaging and changing of dressing and freedom from matting and deformity are points emphasised by writers on the subject.

VALUE OF UNOFFICIAL RESEARCH

In these days when of necessity so many activities are controlled, the value of unofficial research is sometimes overlooked. As manufacturers of the only brand of electrolytic hypochlorite and the only one generally available, we have done everything possible in our laboratories and by co-operating with independent workers, to discover new uses for a type of hypochlorite which for years had been neglected.

The development of the new irrigation technique is largely due to the adoption of that policy while the perfection of the "envelopes" used for the application of the fluid is due to the efforts of a leading silk manufacturer.

In speaking of our own research, I must refer to the work of Dr. A. T. Masterman, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., in February. For nearly twenty-five years he was associated with "Milton" and was our principal scientific adviser. He died just as an important discovery was receiving general recognition. His death is a personal loss to the Members of the Board.

In 1918 he foresaw the possibility of purifying air by the spraying of hypochlorites and twenty years later, in 1938, after many experiments conducted in co-operation with bacteriologists, he published the results of his work and put forward the theory that hypochlorous acid gas set free by the decomposition of the hypochlorite by the carbonic acid gas in the air was the active bactericidal agent.

In 1940 the Horder Committee endorsed Dr. Masterman's claims as to value of sodium hypochlorite for

air purification, but there was still controversy with regard to the theory he put forward. In May of last year a "British Medical Journal" leader referred to Dr. Masterman's work, and said, "It may confidently be stated that the hypochlorite method has more experimental work behind it than any other." Other workers, accepting the hypochlorous acid gas theory, have published results of experiments which amply confirm his work. It is regrettable that from time to time Dr. Masterman's work should be referred to without acknowledgment.

"MILTON" AND MUSTARD GAS

We cannot replace Dr. Masterman, but we have recently strengthened our scientific staff and have continued our policy of working with experts in various fields. Investigations carried out for us by a recognised authority on "war gases," have shown that "Milton" converts mustard gas into a non-toxic substance. The immediate application of full-strength "Milton" can therefore be recommended for avoiding or minimising the effect of contamination of the skin by mustard gas. This advice is in no way intended to supplant the official instructions to the public on the subject of mustard gas, but the presence of "Milton" in millions of homes provides for this purpose an additional and substantial safeguard.

I mentioned last year the recommendation of "Milton" by name by the largest water undertaking in the country for water sterilisation in emergencies such as those which have already arisen in some parts of the country. Many more water authorities have since followed this lead, while various local authorities and institutions have purchased supplies of "Milton" to be held against such emergencies. While freshly-made crude chemical hypochlorites also sterilise water, though not without leaving a marked flavour, their strength deteriorates rapidly—this is the common failing of all hypochlorites except "Milton," which remains stable—and they are therefore useless for emergencies which may occur next year or even later. Because "Milton" retains its effective strength for many years and the treated water loses all taste of "Milton" in a few minutes, there is no other equally safe and satisfactory method of domestic emergency water sterilisation by hypochlorite.

INCREASING SALES

With the greater medical use of "Milton," the special wartime uses and its continued popularity for the relief of catarrh, for personal hygiene, and for general antiseptic purposes, it is not surprising that my remarks last year with regard to future prospects have been more than justified. During the year under review, "Milton" sales both in bottles to the public and in bulk to hospitals and local authorities showed a substantial increase, and since the year ended there has been an even greater increase in both classes of trade.

Our subsidiary company, Electrolytic Chemical Products, Ltd., which markets special hypochlorites for veterinary, poultry, dairy and general farm use under the brand name of "Deosan" has made excellent progress during the past year and is fulfilling our expectations. As was anticipated in my last speech, no loss was incurred during the past year and a small profit was made. There has been further progress during the current year and a larger profit should be made.

This short and incomplete account of the company's work is an illustration of the vital importance of private enterprise.

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TO BUILD FAME BY DEEDS WAS Linnæus's motto. It might well be that of British Schering to-day! Here, in the midst of war, British Schering have taken over the responsibility for carrying on the distribution of products formerly marketed under the name Schering.

The fame of those products imposes another responsibility which is welcomed—that of carrying on research work

of a quality and scope worthy of them. This British Schering are doing. New laboratories are already in operation, staffed by eminent research workers. British research workers.

In fact, British interests now control the whole of the organisation and will continue to do so. The very use of the name Schering guards against any possible foreign intrusion after the war.

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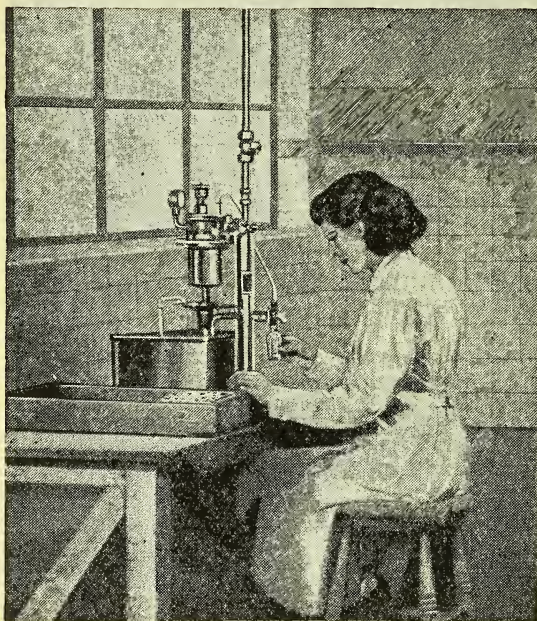
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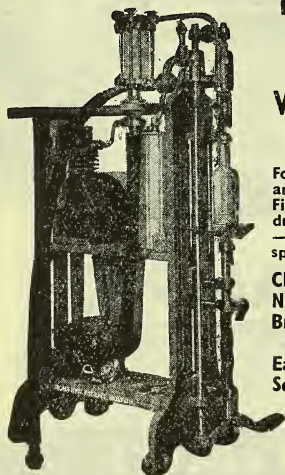
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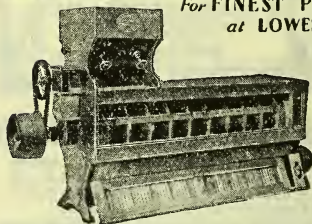
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We have made all possible plans to ensure supplies for 1942, but we recommend you to look ahead. There has been a big demand for Mothaks already this year.

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Advertisements for Mothaks are read in Daily and Weekly Papers and Women's Magazines, and will appear throughout the year.

Our exhortation to the Public is:—
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Our advice to you is: Lay in a reasonable stock now.

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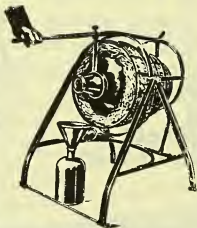
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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Doctor's Certificate for Extra Soap.—The Ministry of Food announces that, while the needs of invalids under the soap-rationing scheme are being considered in conjunction with medical authorities, doctors may give a certificate to a patient who has a colostomy for a provisional allowance of two extra rations of soap a week, in addition to the ordinary ration. The certificates, which need not be on any special form, should be presented by the patients to their Food Office.

Rubber Control.—The Control of Rubber Regulations (No. 9) Order adds the following items to the list of rubber articles of which the manufacture is prohibited except under licence or in special circumstances: sponges, soap or carriers, hair and shaving brushes, tooth brushes. The Minister of Supply has issued Direction No. 1 under the Control of Rubber (No. 2) Order permitting the manufacture of rubber air beds for medical purposes. Applications for licences should be addressed to the Rubber Control,

Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1.

Change in Vitamin Supplies Scheme.—A simplified scheme for the distribution of cod liver oil compound, fruit juices and milk will be put into operation by the Ministry of Food on April 1. National dried milk will be distributed as at present. Cod liver oil and fruit juices will be obtained at existing distribution centres, but applicants will not be tied to any particular centre. A small charge will be made for cod liver oil and fruit juices, except to those who get free milk under the National Milk Scheme. Payment will be made by buying postage stamps, which should be stuck on the coupons before supplies are collected. The charges are: Cod liver oil, 10d. per bottle (six weeks' supply); black currant syrup or orange juice, 5d. per bottle (two weeks' supply); black currant purée, 2½d. per tin (one week's supply). Children under five are eligible for cod liver oil, and children under two for fruit juices.

Chewing Gum.—An Order has been made which removes chewing gum from the list of specified foods requiring a retail licence.

Food-substitute Control to be Enforced.—In a notice to the Press the Minister of Food states that up to the present he has refrained from strict enforcement of the Food-substitute Order so that traders could dispose of stocks already in their hands, notwithstanding that the conditions attaching to the manufacturer's licence were not strictly complied with. After March 31 compliance with the terms of the Order will be strictly enforced.

War Damage Act.—The Board of Trade announced in September 1941 that, with the approval of the Treasury, it had decided that the premium payable under the business scheme for the twelve months ending September 30, 1942, would not exceed 30s. per cent. For the period of six months to March 31, 1942, the rate of premium was fixed at 15s. per cent. Having regard to present conditions and to the amount already paid by way of premium, the Board has, with the approval of the Treasury, decided to fix the rate of premium for the whole of the year to September 30, 1942, at 20s., so that the premium to be paid for the remaining six months ending September 30, 1942, will be 5s. per cent. This premium will be payable in one sum, and one policy will be issued for the whole six-months' period.

Birmingham President's Letter.—The president of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association (Mr. Walsh) has sent out a circular letter to members of the Association in which he urges that a constructive, critical and deliberate planning of affairs is more than ever necessary to pharmacy. Only in the bodies which constitute organised pharmacy can policy be framed, and a critical surveillance kept on higher bodies to whom the final direction of affairs is committed. He deprecates "sudden bursts of activity" at times of crisis, and suggests that the remedy for difficulties is to be found in the established machinery of local associations and branches. For pharmacists to put their house in order rather than have it done for them arbitrarily it is essential that the unorganised majority of employees should be encouraged to achieve a degree of organisation as high as in other sections of pharmacy and in other distributive trades. This is not a matter of politics or class, but one of consequence to all who gain their livelihood within the craft. The council of the Association has

given expression to the feeling that the Pharmaceutical Council is too remote to be in touch with the feeling of the members and the realities of retail trade. For this reason it has pressed for territorial representation. Similarly it has pressed for a rescission of the suspension of council elections.

Pathologist's Address at Nottingham. Mr. G. E. Trease, B.Pharm., Ph.C., presided at a meeting of the Nottingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 17 when Mr. H. E. Archer, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Ph.C., F.I.C., gave an address on "Chemistry and Clinical Medicine." There was a large attendance. The lecturer showed what an important part the biochemist played in the diagnosis of disease. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. D. Sparshott and seconded by Dr. C. Banks (medical officer of health).

Hull Chemists' Association.—The Hull Chemists' Association and Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society met recently. Mr. J. T. Appleton (a member of the Society Council) spoke. He dealt with military service as it affected pharmacists and students, postponement of the Council election, the Society's War Distress and Benevolent Funds, and National Health Insurance. Mr. J. L. Stephens (local president) was in the chair. Thanks were extended to Mr. Appleton on the motion of Mr. E. Brocklehurst, seconded by Mr. Selle.

Resolutions on Council Representation. The annual meeting of the Torquay Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society took place on February 27, when the following officers were elected: *Chairman*, Mr. J. C. Jess; *Vice-chairman*, Mr. E. J. Bowerman; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. H. Wyatt; *Secretary*, Mr. T. D. Evans; *Executive*, Mrs. L. M. Misses Quant and Ashplant, Messrs. Clarke, McMannes, Matthews, Holm, Baker, Smith and Sarson. The following resolutions were adopted: (1) Having regard to the work of the Council, it is considered opinion of this meeting that the Council is not truly representative of members; that this is due to the method of election, which is unsuitable for modern conditions, in view of increased power of the individual vested in the Society; that the Council should be elected on territorial representation. (2) It is further considered that Branches in election should nominate delegates to form committees, and that these committees should be empowered to accredit Council

ndidates, without preventing independent ndidates from standing in that territorial ea. The chairman welcomed two visiting armacists serving with the Forces, one them a Canadian sergeant-dispenser. A lection was made on behalf of the ciety's Benevolent Fund.

Savings Record.—The National Savings oup attached to Ayrton, Saunders & Co., d., 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1, has ieved 100 per cent. membership among oylees of the company and also includes atives and friends of members. In thirty eks a sum of £3,306 has been subscribed.

Objections to Chemists' Hours.—The hton-under-Lyne Trades and Labour uncil members have objected to the closing urs of chemists' shops in Ashton and kinfield. They asserted that early closing to the disadvantage of a great number atients, who when they leave the ctors' surgeries cannot get prescriptions de up until the following day. A proposal that steps should be taken to secure er closing of chemists' shops has been ected by fifteen votes to fourteen.

Edinburgh Short Papers.—A meeting of e Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish anch of the Pharmaceutical Society s held in Edinburgh recently. Mr. mes Henry (chairman of the Branch) esiding. MR. A. E. KELLY, in a paper on nsurance Questions," said that National ealth Insurance had done a lot to main- the prescribing of good drugs and emicals. MR. J. C. SOMERVILLE gave a per on "The Government and the armacist." Referring to the effect on armacy of recent legislature, Mr. Somer- le said that nothing had been gained her from a financial or a professional int of view. Pharmacists had failed to in the monopoly of the sale of the only ison of any commercial importance ol), despite the imposing total number eaths resulting from lysol poisoning. ey had lost their trading privileges under e Patent Medicine Acts; suffered from e facts that the Ministry of Food was uing baby foods and that clinics were ing away material that should properly sold by the chemist. A paper on "The emists' Friends Scheme" was read by R. J. CARRUTHERS, Ph.C., who said that e scheme had originally been embarked on for the advantage of the retail chemist. day, and for the future, it must be a endly partnership between manufacturing d retail chemists, working together for eir mutual advantage. MR. PETER NISBET

next read a paper on "Welfare Centres," ntroducing his subject by reference to a recent article in THE CHEMIST AND DRUG- GIST stressing the effect on pharmacy of free distributions of medicines from clinics and welfare centres. Mr. Linstead, at a meeting in Wolverhampton, had said that unsatisfactory conditions might be reme- died by pharmacists taking action as rate- payers, but as, in the City of Edinburgh, there were only 200 pharmacists against 3,000 or 4,000 women clamouring for free medicine, he thought their hope of diverting the source of supply was a frail one. The final paper of the evening, "Pricing of Proprietaries," was given by MR. GEORGE HEDDERWICK, who compared the methods of pricing given in the N.P.U. and Scottish lists. The following members contributed to the subsequent discussion: Miss Rosie, Messrs. Henry, Somerville, Nisbet, Kelly, Beattie, Carruthers, Drummond, Kay, Hedderwick, Tainsh, Sutherland, Cairns, Harley, Robson, Bocker and Marshall. A small committee was appointed to examine certain problems that arose from the papers. The chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers.

Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland.—A meeting of the committee of management of the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland was held in Belfast on March 11, when it was decided, on the motion of the president (Mr. Fred Storey), seconded by Mr. D. A. Taylor, that letters of sympathy should be sent to Mrs. Gibson and family and to Mrs. Roberts and family in the losses sustained by the deaths of Mr. S. Gibson, J.P. (a past-president and for fifty years treasurer) and Mr. E. J. Roberts (a past-president and honorary auditor).

Institute of Chemistry.—At the sixty- fourth annual meeting of the Institute of Chemistry held on March 2, the president (Dr. J. J. Fox, Government Chemist) reported an increase of 264 Fellows and Associates, bringing the membership to over 8,000, against less than 1,500 in 1914. Practically the whole of the profession was engaged on work of importance in the war, and even in times of peace there had not been a serious surplus since 1918. The three Chartered chemical bodies (Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry and Institute of Chemistry) had made progress in a co-operative scheme for the supply of chemical publications and maintenance of a chemical library at Burlington House. The majority of local sections had continued to hold meetings.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

Trade Organisation

Your editorial article "Overlapping in Retail Trade" (p. 311) is an important contribution to the question of organising retail trade for the demands of the future, and has a significance wider than that of the needs of pharmacy. Those needs are obviously related to, and should not be incompatible with, the just claims of other trades and professions. If the article in "The Times" to which you have applied a searching scrutiny is to be taken as an indication, observers by no means friendly to pharmacy are giving attention to problems of reconstruction in their relation to the commerce of the country; and it is desirable that your readers should be aware of what is taking place. For my part, I mentally "turned down" the article when I came to the sentence: "This, indeed [i.e. a system of registration and licensing dependent upon qualification], is a system which represented the main basis of mediæval guild organisation." A loose statement of that kind may, if unchallenged, confuse the issues. During the past seventy years or more, research on mediæval commerce has been proceeding with significant results, enabling us to visualise the rise and fall of trade guilds with sufficient clearness. For a rapid glance at this subject—a subject of value to us as an object-lesson rather than by way of a precedent—references in the collected papers of the late George Unwin, Professor of Economic History in the University of Manchester, may be commended. Certain broad conclusions arising from his investigations and those of other students in the field are well established.

Functions of Guilds

The guild grew out of the family. It afforded in the Middle Ages the protection which for various reasons the family was not in a position to extend. Its primary principle was voluntary association, an association not imposed either by blood relationship or by legislative authority but freely chosen. Certain of its features, such as compulsory religious ceremonies and arrangements for the burial of deceased members, were suggested by circumstances and have no relevance for the twentieth century. Let us glance at the conditions of training and qualification so disturbing to the writer of the article in question. The lines on which they were formulated varied from trade to trade and

from country to country, but were essentially designed to secure order where chaos was the most likely alternative. "As a rule," Professor Unwin wrote, "the master craftsman might teach his trade to many sons as he pleased, but could only have one other apprentice, who received board and lodging, clothing and discipline, as of the family." The guild exercised supervision over the terms of apprenticeship from the outset; its functions, however, went further. "The completed guild structure of a London livery company towards the close of the fifteenth century closely analogous to that of one of the Inns of Court or one of the Oxford colleges of the same period." Into its relations with civil and national authorities there is not space to enter here, nor can I discuss the differentiation of merchant guilds from craft guilds: documented studies on these matters are available in reference libraries. The main point is that the guild system is obsolete, and that present-day trade organisations must, therefore, if called upon to negotiate regarding overlapping in trade, be free from prepossessions based on mediæval usage. It may be conceivable that a proposed civic or State policy is found, on examination, to run counter to the interests of national unity.

Dietary Factors

The first of the series of articles "Nutrition in War-time," by Dr. W. O. (p. 314) provides an attractive introduction to the more detailed study that is to follow. With the aid of its comprehensive table it makes available a set of facts worthy of careful study. It is unfortunate that soya bean has not responded to the efforts so far made to grow it in this country; further experiments may possibly yield a solution of this rather tantalising problem. The author's discussion of the relative values of alternatives to meats is practical. In conversation with an experienced medical practitioner recently I raised the point that while we are getting plenty of food of one kind and another, many of us are not having the balance of food to which we have been accustomed. He replied that he thought this was not serious for adult though it might be if it happened to children. The table on p. 315 suggests a further question: how much of the mineral and vitamin values listed is normally assimilated by human beings in eating? **Xrayse**

LEGAL REPORTS

Deficient Saccharin.—At Derby, recently, Daniel H. Lamoon, Northampton, was fined £5 in connexion with a false warranty issued in connexion with a sale of saccharin. It was stated that the tablets were deficient to 60 per cent. of soluble saccharin.

Heavy Fines for Exceeding Quota.—At Aldhall, London, on March 12, Woodlands Chemists, Ltd., Salisbury House, E.C.2, John Keall, M.P.S., W. H. Johnstone and M. Levin, directors, were each fined £5,000 and the directors ordered to pay seven guineas costs for supplying controlled goods in excess of quota. (See & D., March 14, p. 302.)

COMPANY NEWS

HERBERT A. MILLS & SON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as wholesale or retail druggists, chemists, etc. Herbert A. Mills, Ph.C., Croydon Road, Penge, London, S.E.20, Director. R.O.: 3 Croxted Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.21.

GUESTS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, dyes, fertilisers, oils, colours, toilet requisites, etc. Mary A. and Esther Guest, both 422 Bury New Road, Prestwich, directors.

ABEL WOODHEAD & SONS (CHEMICALS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,500. Objects: To acquire the business of chemical manufacturers, drysalter, soap makers and fertilizer manufacturers carried on at Holmfirth as A. Woodhead & Son. Harry Woodhead, 13 Upper Wells, and Tom Woodhead, Newlands Farm, Holmfirth, Directors. R.O.: Liphill Bank Chemical Works, Holmfirth.

COOPER, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd.—Directors have declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, on the ordinary shares for the year ended September 30, 1941. No further dividend will be paid for the year.

WOODLANDS CHEMISTS, LTD.—The resignation is announced of the following directors: Messrs. W. H. Johnstone, M. Levin, and T. F. C. D. Morgan. Messrs. Oak (secretary) and H. Field, Ph.C. (general manager), have been appointed directors in their place and will take over active control of the business. John Keall, M.P.S., remains chairman of the Board.

EMPIRE AND FOREIGN NEWS

West Indies Orange Oil Sales Banned.—The British West Indies Government has prohibited the sale or production of oils from bitter, bitter-sweet, or sour oranges.

South African Ban on Acetone Sales.—The purchase and sale of acetone for nail polishes and varnish removers has been prohibited in South Africa by a National Emergency Regulation.

Canadian Surgical Aid to Russia.—The Toronto headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross in Toronto has been informed that two large consignments of drugs, bandages and surgical accessories, part of Canada's aid to Russia, have left Britain for the Crimea.

Chemists' Supplies in South Africa.—Chemists and druggists in South Africa are now beginning to experience difficulty in obtaining various types of medical and drug supplies. Owing to the extended use of substitute products, however, the public has not suffered any hardships on this account. Among the scarce articles are anaesthetics, such as morphine, which seems to be restricted because opium supplies have fallen off as a result of the war, and raw materials, such as herbs and roots grown in Europe but not in America. Rubber gloves and aprons and other rubber requirements for medical work are expected to become even scarcer than they are today, as a result of developments in the Far East. The shortage of bottles is affecting chemists as well as other users of bottles, as the local glassware industries cannot cope with the demand. The reason the public is not yet affected by these shortages is that when, for example, a chemist has found that he could not obtain some ingredient required for the preparation of a doctor's prescription, he has telephoned the medical practitioner and asked for permission to use a substitute. This course could safely be taken in most instances, and fortunately the country still has large stocks of alternatives to most common chemical compounds. Tartaric and citric acid are among products that chemists in South Africa find difficult to obtain, but there is a feeling that South Africa should begin manufacturing these. Chemists and druggists have pointed out that tartaric acid could be produced as a by-product of wine-making, and citric acid could be made from South African lemons. It is also felt that more use should be made of the herbs growing on the veld.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY of IRELAND

THE monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on March 10, Mr. P. C. Cahill (the president) in the chair. Other members of the Council present were Messrs. J. Gleeson, F. J. Fitzpatrick, P. Brooke-Kelly, P. A. Brady, H. P. Corrigan, B. P. Hickey, J. V. McKeever, T. C. Scott, J. K. Whelehan, M. J. Parkes, and J. A. O'Rourke.

Birthday Greetings

THE REGISTRAR (Mr. J. J. Kerr) mentioned that Mr. Fielding, who was indisposed, had been speaking to him that day by telephone from his bedroom in Cork. In course of conversation he learned that this was Mr. Fielding's seventy-fifth birthday. It was unanimously decided to send a telegram forthwith from the meeting extending cordial greetings on behalf of the president and Council to Mr. Fielding on his birthday.

Correspondence

A letter was read from the Revenue Commissioners acknowledging the notification received that Mr. P. C. Cahill had been appointed as the Society's representative on the Committee on Medical Preparations.—A letter was read from the Department of Justice conveying the Minister's approval of the appointment of Mr. J. K. Carvill and Mr. D. Warwick to the Assistants' examination.—Mr. John J. Gaynor, Law Adviser, reporting on the case of the Society v. Walsh's Medical Hall, Ltd., Howth, wrote: There were two summonses for compounding and one for the sale of lysol by an unqualified person. The Justice convicted on the three summonses and imposed a fine of £2 with costs £2 2s. on each of the summonses. Total fines and costs £12 6s.

Registration Matters

The following wrote notifying changes of address: Mr. T. B. Mooney, M.P.S.I., to Medical Hall, Upper Main Street, Kilbeggan; Mr. J. G. O'Neill, M.P.S.I., to 144 Upper Drumcondra Road, Dublin; Mr. H. Crail, L.P.S.I., to 2 Ardmore, Victoria Road, Holywood, co. Down; Mr. R. Laffan, L.P.S.I., to 4 Fairfield Avenue, Commons Road, Cork.—The following who submitted matriculation certificates were granted Preliminary registration: Misses O. Ahern, E. M. O'Connor, E. P. O'Connor, and M. M. Timmons, Messrs. R. Beechinor and T. Rafter.

The following were elected members of the Society: Messrs. T. J. Griffin, M. A. Nolan, D. Sheehan, and T. B. Mooney. Mr. P. J. Duddy was elected an Associate Druggist.—The following were nominated for membership: Miss S. O'Beirn, Seapark, Galway; Mr. C. S. O'Hare, c/o Ovelle, Ltd., Dundalk; and Dr. William Power, Medical Hall, Castletownbere.—Licence certificates of the following were signed and sealed: Patrick Dennehy, Sile

O'Beirn, Mary O'Loughlin, Richard Purcell and Louis Smullen.

Examination Marks

The following letter was read from the newly appointed examiners to the Assistants' examination, Messrs. D. Warwick and J. K. Carvill: "On looking into the system of marking in the Assistants' examination we find there is a Pass mark of less than 50 per cent. We find that this is not intended by the Council and also think that there should be a higher proportion of the total marks given for practical pharmacy. We submit, therefore, for the consideration of the Council proposals for change from the present system." On the present system of marking a total of 160 marks were given with a Pass mark of seventy-five. The markings, with the Pass mark in each subject in brackets, are as follows: Poison Law 10 (5), Written Paper 90 (39), Compound 30 (15), Prescription Reading 10 (5), Oral (10). The proposed new marking with the marks in brackets are Poison Law 10 (10), Written Paper 60 (30), Compounding 60 (30), Prescription Reading 10 (5), Oral-doses 20 (10), Specimens 10 (5). Total 170 (Pass mark 85).

MR. PARKES said he was not satisfied with the marks given for poison law in the new scheme. Only ten marks were allowed, the same as for prescription reading, yet poison law was one of the vital subjects next to pharmacy.

MR. BROOKE-KELLY said he was sorry to differ with Mr. Parkes on this point. To deal with poison law required far more legal knowledge to answer questions properly than was possible for their students.

MR. PARKES said the marking suggested reduced poison law to the level of prescripture reading. The main thing was to get an assistant who could compound and knew the poison law. He was in favour of putting poison law at the same subject on the same level as compounding.

THE REGISTRAR pointed out that if a candidate made a gross mistake in poison law it would fail just as he would if he made a gross mistake in doses.

MR. O'ROURKE said he was not satisfied with regard to the markings suggested for doses. To let a candidate through who only obtained 50 per cent. in his oral examination for doses was dangerous in his view.

MR. PARKES thought the marking should be on the basis of 100 all round for each subject.

THE REGISTRAR said the present marking allowed for compounding were less than 50 per cent. of the total marks. Under the new scheme it was proposed to make the marking for compounding more than 33½ per cent. of the total marks.

MR. PARKES said what they wanted to do was to raise the standard of compounding. He would be in favour of leaving the whole matter over for a month until they had thought it over.

MR. FITZPATRICK: I think the whole scheme of marking suggested by the examiners is a well-thought-out one.

MR. PARKES: I don't agree to having poison put on the same level as prescription reading. He then proposed that the whole matter be adjourned for one month, but there was no second to his proposal.

MR. FITZPATRICK proposed and Mr. SCOTT seconded "That the revised system of marking submitted by the examiners to the Assistants' examination be approved subject to revision, if necessary, after January 1 next."

This motion was then put to the meeting and carried, with Mr. PARKES dissenting.

Reports

The reports of the House, Schools, and Law Committees were submitted and approved.—THE REGISTRAR reported on the death of Edward Roberts, R.D.

Revision of Syllabus

THE PRESIDENT then moved the following motion standing in his name: "To ensure that the training in the Society's Schools will be in accordance with modern pharmaceutical requirements a committee be appointed to examine the present system of pharmaceutical education examination syllabuses with a view to recommending any alterations deemed necessary." By way of explanation, THE PRESIDENT said there was a certain amount of feeling that their whole educational programme could do with some revision, as the present programme was in operation for twenty years or more. Although big changes had taken place in pharmacy during that period they did not seem to have adapted themselves to those changes in their educational programme. He did not suggest these changes to prevent more persons entering their profession, or to lay fresh burdens on their students. To revise the existing programme did not necessarily mean a stiffer programme for their students. His suggestion was that a great deal of what they were learning now might not be of much use to them in practice under modern pharmaceutical conditions. Materia medica and botany, for instance, were subjects that were not of the importance today they were then, whereas some other subjects had assumed an importance now they had not twenty years ago. Accordingly it would be a matter for consideration whether they should not make provision in their syllabus for the study of biological and bio-chemical preparations. These could be included by reducing the time given to the other less important subjects. By revision of this kind they could ensure that their students would not be receiving a training which would be of no practical value to them in after life. It was a big problem to suggest changes of this kind and to find a committee of experts who would look into the matter. He would like to know, however, what the members of the Council thought of the proposal.

MR. GLEESON, seconding the president's motion, said he thought the time was opportune

to have their scheme of training revised. They were cramming their students with a lot of material today which was not of much use to them in after life. It seemed to him there were quite a lot of subjects dealing with modern pharmaceutical practice which could be taught to their students. He was in thorough agreement with the excellent suggestion put forward by the president.

MR. O'ROURKE said apart from the question of additional subjects he thought their pharmacy course required overhauling. The idea of cramming all they were attempting into three months was absurd. He had been making some inquiries into the amount of practical work done, and from what he had heard he did not think the students got a fair chance. There was so much theory to be done that the practical side did not get much of a chance. Some people might argue that the students should learn much of this practical work in their apprenticeship, but in his view they should have a six- or twelve-months' course in pharmacy.

MR. PARKES said he did not think this would be feasible. An apprentice who was properly trained did not need more than a three-months' course in pharmacy. They had to remember that there was only one School of Pharmacy for the State.

MR. FITZPATRICK: And it has only space for thirty-two students.

MR. PARKES: The idea of parents having to support a boy attending a six- or twelve-months' course in pharmacy is a bit hectic.

MR. O'ROURKE: You are thinking of the question of supporting them rather than seeing they are properly turned out.

MR. PARKES: It is the employer's fault if an apprentice is not properly trained in practical pharmacy.

MR. BRADY said before they went about revising their educational programme they would have to tackle the apprenticeship question properly. After serving a four-years' apprenticeship students should know their business properly, but where they had chemists with three and four apprentices in small pharmacies these apprentices could not learn practical pharmacy properly. The idea now seemed to be to rush through the course, take out the lectures as quick as they could and go out into the world as pharmacists.

THE PRESIDENT: I had in mind that this Committee should investigate not only the syllabus, but also the whole system of examinations. Last month when we were going into the examination results the majority of candidates got 70-80 per cent. in materia medica and botany, but only 60 per cent. in pharmacy.

MR. BROOKE-KELLY said the trouble today was that they had too much theory and too little practical work, with the result that they were not able to substitute anything for the ordinary common or garden salts they had to buy across the water. He had a practical demonstration of that in the fact that he could not get a 5-gr. calcium lactate tablet today, because they could not get the calcium lactate to have the tablets made. Nobody used their

brains to see how they were going to make this substance. This ought to be a simple matter for a manufacturing chemist here since they had plenty of chalk, and they ought to be able to get plenty of lactic acid.

MR. O'ROURKE said Mr. Brooke-Kelly's remarks were the best contribution to the progress of pharmacy he had heard in that Council room for many years. The work of a proper school of pharmacy should be to teach students to do the things Mr. Brooke-Kelly mentioned, but actually the whole idea seemed to be that the school existed for rushing them through.

MR. PARKES asked what chemist in Ireland could make any of the things mentioned. Seventy per cent. of their pharmacies were busy handing out packed medicines. If the students were not taught how to make drugs how were they going to get any practice? certainly not in the modern pharmacy.

MR. FITZPATRICK commented that the word "manufacture" did not arise in the matters mentioned by the president. In his experience of Dublin in the past there were some half dozen firms really manufacturing chemists. They made ether, sal volatile, and many other products. Ether was sent to the North of Ireland then in large quantities. Today there were no manufacturing chemists, but they had firms in England each specialising in producing one tincture or other commodity in bulk and at the lowest rates. To go back to the era Mr. Brooke-Kelly spoke about would be taking them back to the era when there were no motor cars and no machinery. In his early days in pharmacy he had to make practically every tincture and preparation used, whether the making of them was economic or not. The motion before them dealt with education and not manufacture. Today they were living in an era of cheap labour in pharmacy. To talk as some of them were talking was to go back to idealism instead of making money.

THE PRESIDENT: What we are aiming at here is the teaching of pharmacy in accordance with the practice of pharmacy today.

MR. O'ROURKE: Mr. Brady made the point that there are some of the small pharmacies with three and four apprentices.

MR. SCOTT asked if it would be possible to get powers whereby the Society would only approve of certain chemists' shops taking apprentices.

THE PRESIDENT replied that he did not think that was possible. The job of the Committee he proposed was to examine the present system of pharmaceutical education and the present syllabus.

MR. O'ROURKE thought there was a certain implied slur on the existing system as the motion stood. Unintentionally it might be inferred from the motion that their present system of training was not what it ought to be.

MR. SCOTT: It stands to reason that a system over twenty years' old should be revised.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the system should be revised every ten years.

The motion was then adopted with the names of the president, vice-president (Mr. Gleeson),

Mr. Brooke-Kelly, and Mr. O'Rourke chosen as a Committee with powers to co-opt. MR. PARKES dissented when the motion was put and carried.

At the meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee held following the Council meeting the receipt of a cheque for £50 from the Trustees of the Viscount Leverhulme Fund was reported, for which it was decided to return the Committee's best thanks. Some grants were passed for payment.

PARLIAMENTARY NEWS

Retailers Ousted from Business.—MR. Groves asked the President of the Board of Trade, on March 10, whether he would consider consultation with representatives of small trading shopkeepers who were being ousted out of business, in order to ensure their livelihood and the proper distribution of commodities.

MR. DALTON: The Retail Trade Committee is consulting with the principal organisations representing all sections of the retail trade about the best way of dealing with the difficulties now confronting shopkeepers.

Profit on Purchase Tax.—Flight-Lieutenant Etherton asked the President of the Board of Trade, on March 10, whether it was still the policy of the Government not to permit retailers to make a profit on the purchase tax; whether he is aware that profit allowance on many articles was being calculated after aggregating cost and tax, and whether he would take steps to stop such a practice.

MR. DALTON: In general, retailers are not permitted to take a percentage margin or profit on a price including purchase tax. I assume that the second part of the Question relates to utility clothing. For reasons of practical convenience the margins allowed to retailers on utility clothing are expressed as a percentage margin on the price inclusive of purchase tax paid to the wholesaler or manufacturer. This does not mean that the maximum price for such clothing are any higher than they would be if the margins were calculated in some other way.

PHARMACY IN AMERICA—"Contributing factors to overcrowding resulted in the establishment of 'professional' drug stores in communities which can support them. The professional store concentrates on dispensing drugs and compounding prescriptions, avoiding the hazards and the headaches that sundries and services heap upon the druggist."—"Saturday Evening Post."

TRADE NOTES

Licensed Sweetening Agent.—Inquiries are invited for Dulcin by the licensed makers, Pal Chemicals, Ltd., 7 Park Lane, London, W.1.

Hough, Hoseason & Co., Ltd.—The address of the company is Holland Street, Pendleton, Salford, 6, and not as stated in last week's issue.

Trading Results.—The speech of the chairman of Milton Proprietary, Ltd., at the annual meeting of the company is given in an advertisement in this issue. As will be seen, net profit for the year ended September 30, 1941, amounted to £41,677.

A Most Profitable Proprietary.—Described as "The most profitable proprietary line of its kind on the market today," Jordan's gin pills are being widely advertised to the public by the Allied Drug & Chemical Co., 1 Robert Street, Hampstead Road, London, N.W.1.

Reserved to Chemists in Eire.—The committee of the Irish Drug Association has been informed by Fassett & Johnson (Ireland), Ltd., that, while the present restriction on supplies lasts, distribution of Angier's emulsion in Eire will be confined to qualified chemists and registered druggists.

Yestamin Tablets.—Wholesale and retail prices for this product have been revised and came into operation on March 16. The manufacturers, The English Grains Co., Ltd., will be publishing details of the new prices in the *C. & D.*, March 28. In the meantime particulars of the new scales and packs will be forwarded upon application.

Evans "A" List.—The April issue of this drugs, pharmaceuticals and druggists' goods list is now available. The company's mailing list, destroyed by enemy action, has been reconstructed, but chemists who have not received their copy of the list are invited to communicate with Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 20 Concert Street, Liverpool, 1.

Cartons Discontinued.—No more cartons or wrappers will be employed for Vinolia soaps after the end of March until further notice, it is announced by Vinolia Co., Ltd., Bebbington, Cheshire. The new shape, already in use for the standard 3-oz. tablet of Vinolia soap, was designed to permit transit with least possible damage. Similar dies have been prepared for the Vinolia 6-oz. bath and the 3-oz. baby soaps.

Antiscabin.—The Watford Chemical Co., Ltd., 50 South Audley Street, London, W.1, announce elsewhere in this issue the introduction of a new product, Antiscabin, for the treatment of scabies, pediculosis, etc. This combines the antiseptic properties of a new anti-parasitic organic sulphide with those of benzyl benzoate. The company also draw attention to their new surface-activated colloidal sulphanilamide.

Penetrol Inhalant.—W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Leeds, the makers of this product, ask us to say there has been no increase in prices of this product since the war started. Old stocks of raw materials have now been exhausted and the cost of replacements has been double that of pre-war prices. It is therefore impossible to maintain former wholesale and retail prices and new prices, which will operate forthwith, will be given in the company's advertisement due to appear in the issue of the *C. & D.*, dated March 28.

British Schering, Ltd.—As recently indicated in our advertising pages, this company, which is an entirely British concern, both as regards capital and control, has acquired a new trade mark, consisting of the former well-known Schering hexagon with the letters BS boldly superimposed thereon. This, we are advised, has been done for the express purpose of precluding its use here by outside interests after the war. All the company's products are now being manufactured in this country and future deliveries will bear the new mark.

Spirit Stock Book.—A twelfth edition of Fletcher's spirit stock book has been issued. With spirit at its present high price it is more than ever essential for manufacturers, dispensers and hospitals to claim the statutory rebate to the full extent allowed. Fletcher's spirit stock book, the twelfth edition of which has just been issued, enables clear records to be kept in the prescribed form and facilitates the work of both pharmacist and revenue officer. Some slight improvements suggested by users in practice have been incorporated. The book is obtainable at 2s., post free, from Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd., Vibrona Laboratories, Holloway, London, N.7.

Business Changes

MRS. L. M. MUNDY, Ph.C., F.I.C., has entered practice with Mr. C. W. Herd, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.I.C., as Herd & Mundy, 14 Old Queen Street, Westminster; London, S.W.1.

PERSONALITIES

MR. B. W. GILL, M.P.S., 207 Radford Road, Nottingham, was taken suddenly ill at his pharmacy recently. He is now progressing favourably after an operation.

MESSRS. WILLIAM W. and RICHARD V. HUISKING, sons of Mr. Charles L. Huisking (Charles L. Huisking & Co., Inc., drug and essential oil merchants, New York) have joined the United States' armed forces.

MR. E. T. MCCARRON, F.C.A. (chairman, P. C. Cahill & Co., Ltd., Dublin), has been elected a Governor of the National Maternity Hospital, Holles Street, Dublin, and co-opted a member of the management committee.

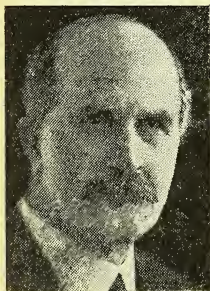
MR. JOHN S. FORSTER, 9 Hazeldene, Monkseaton, Whitley Bay, has completed fifty years in the employ of Mawson, Clark & Co., Ltd., oil refiners and manufacturers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Of this period thirty-eight years have been spent "on the road" in the Tyne and Tees area. Mr. Forster is a past-master of Saltwell Lodge of Freemasons and a past-provincial Senior Grand Deacon (Durham).

DEATHS

BLACKWELL.—On March 7 Mr. John Blackwell, 80 Frankfort Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin, for a number of years a representative of Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Dublin.

BAGG.—At 21 Albemarle Street, London, on March 12, Sir William Henry Bragg,

O.M., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Institution, aged seventy-nine. Sir William studied physics for a short time in the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, in 1885, and at the end of that year became professor of mathematics and physics in the University of Adelaide, South Australia. In 1903 the Australian Association for the



Sir William Henry Bragg,
O.M., F.R.S.

advancement of science invited him to address them on the newly discovered radioactive transformation. This led to his becoming interested in radio-activity with the result that he advanced theories on the

nature of the alpha particles and their power of passing through atoms. Among several important discoveries he showed that the range of alpha particles depended on the particular radio-active substance from which they were ejected. He studied gamma rays which resemble α -rays and suggested a theory in which α -rays were supposed to be ether pulses containing positive and negative electricity charges neutralising each other. These researches led to his appointment as professor of physics at Leeds University in 1908. Four years later a German research worker published his first experiments on diffraction of α -rays by crystals. The simpler explanation of the theory put forward was evolved by Sir William's son (now Professor Sir Lawrence Bragg), who in so doing helped to disprove his father's theory on the nature of α -ray spectroscopy and so founded the new science of α -ray analysis of crystal structure. Sir William Bragg, in checking these conclusions, invented the α -ray spectrometer and obtained the first evidence of α -ray spectra. In 1913 father and son joined forces and founded the new science of α -ray analysis of crystal structure. They were jointly awarded the Nobel prize in 1915. In 1917 Sir William was made C.B.E., in 1920 was awarded K.B.E., and in 1931 received O.M. During the last war he was appointed Quain professor of physics at University College, London, but did not take up his post until after the war. Sir William was appointed in 1923 Director of the Royal Institution, Fullerton professor of chemistry Royal Institution and Director of the Davy-Faraday laboratory. He became president of the Royal Society in 1935 and in 1937 joined the Advisory Council for Industrial Research.

FRANKS.—On March 17, Mr. Alfred Franks, chairman of Alfred Franks & Bartlett Co., Ltd., Audrey House, Ely Place, London, E.C.1.

HAMER.—At 1 Rylands Road, Chorley on March 10, Alderman Tom Hamer, M.P.S. Mayor of Chorley, aged fifty-nine. Alderman Hamer commenced business locally in 1910, retiring in 1930, and since that date had devoted himself to public work. He became chairman of a number of committees, and on November 10, 1941, was re-elected to the office of Mayor for the third successive year. (See C. & D., November 29, 1941, p. 270.)

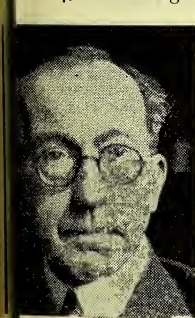
LONG.—At his home at Carshalton, Surrey, on March 10, John Hewson Long, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Long joined the

off of Hodgkinson, Clarke & Ward, Whitecross Street, London, after holding business appointments in Cheltenham, Gloucester and Birmingham. The firm was later amalgamated with The British Drug Houses, Ltd., in whose service Mr. Long continued for some years. In 1906 he became associated with T. C. Lindsey & Co., Rother Lane, London, E.C.1. Upon the incorporation of the firm as a limited company in 1907 he became its managing director, a position he held until the time of his death.

PENNIE.—At Aberdeen, recently, Mr. William Pennie, M.P.S. Mr. Pennie served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. Andrew Ross, chemist, Castle Street, and afterwards managed the business. Later he was at Perth, and in 1898 commenced business on his own account in Peterhead. After twelve years he sold the business and returned to Aberdeen, where he took over the business Rosemount Viaduct, which he conducted until his retirement about seven years ago.

ROBERTSON.—At Dunfermline, on March 14, Mr. Andrew Robertson, chemist and druggist. Mr. Robertson passed the Minor Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1876 and was for forty years in business at Dunfermline.

SENDER.—At 60 Moss Lane, Pinner, on March 14, Mr. George Senter, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., Ph.C., aged sixty-eight.



Mr. G. Senter, Ph.C.

Dr. Senter was a Bell scholar in 1895, and Pereira Medalist in 1896, the year in which he qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist. He took his B.Sc. degree with first-class honours in chemistry in 1900, and later his D.Sc. (London) and Ph.D. (Leipzig). Dr.

Senter became principal of the Birkbeck College, the University of London, in 1918, and retired in 1939. He was a member of the Senate of the University of London and had been chairman of the University Extension and Tutorial Classes Council. He was the author of a number of publications, notably "Outlines of Physical Chemistry" (1909) and "Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry" (first published 1911).

RECENT WILLS

MR. WILLIAM ISAAC SCHOLES, M.P.S., 68 Albert Street, Eccles, Lancs, who died on November 26, 1941, left £5,072, with net personalty £4,975.

MR. ALEXANDER SCORGIE, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., 7 Hawkhead Road, Paisley, in business as James MacDuff & Co., 12 High Street, Paisley, who died on July 20, 1941, left personal estate in Great Britain valued at £9,640.

MR. LESLIE STUBBS PIDD, Axholme, Wilbraham Road, Alexandra Park, Manchester (managing director, William Mather, Ltd., medical plaster manufacturers, Dyer Street, Manchester), who died on September 11, 1941, aged forty-four, left £5,221, with net personalty £5,078.

NEW BOOKS

Dispensing for Pharmaceutical Students.—Cooper, J. W., and Dyer, F. J. 7½ in. by 5 in. Pp. 543. Seventh edition. 15s. Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., Pitman House, Parker Street, London, W.C.2. The present edition of this popular textbook has been revised by Mr. Cooper to meet the changes necessitated by the publication of the Second and Third Addenda to the British Pharmacopœia, 1932. There are certain other additions, and the book includes a coloured inset illustrating the administration of drugs by parenteral routes.

The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics.—Goodman, L., and Gilman, A. 10 in. × 7 in. Pp. 1383. 50s. Macmillan & Co., New York; Macmillan & Co., Ltd., St. Martin Street, London, W.C.2. The chief object of this volume has been to correlate pharmacology with related medical sciences, to re-interpret the actions and uses of drugs from the viewpoint of important advances in medicine, and to emphasise the separation of pharmacodynamics and therapeutics. It is written primarily for medical students and practitioners, but those whose work is closely associated with the field of pharmacology, such as research workers and lecturers, will find it invaluable for general reference purposes. The volume includes sections on central nervous system depressants and stimulants: drugs which act on autonomic effector cells, cardiovascular drugs, antiseptics, disinfectants, and drugs used in the chemotherapy of infectious diseases, etc.



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COMING EVENTS

Wednesday, March 25

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Grand Hotel, at 3 p.m. Mr. H. Berry, on "The use of Preservatives in Pharmaceutical Preparations."

Thursday, March 26

WEST HAM AND EASTERN LONDON DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTISTS, Stratford House, 43 West Ham Lane, E.15. Mr. Walter Deacon, O.B.E., on "Pharmacy."

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

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cial organ of *The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, *The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*, *The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Scotland*, and *of other Chemists' Societies in the Empire*

L. CXXXVII MARCH 21, 1942 NO. 3241

The fact that goods made of raw materials are short supply owing to war conditions are mentioned in this paper or described in its editorial columns should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

A Notable Coming of Age

THE National Pharmaceutical Union, the organisation which represents the business side of pharmacists' activities, this week celebrates its twenty-first anniversary. To mark the occasion we publish on pp. 338-339 of this issue an article by the secretary, Mr. G. A. Mallinson, briefly outlining its origin and development. The measure of the success of the N.P.U. and its value as a trade organisation is reflected in the fact that it has never been stronger than it is today, being actively supported by the very large majority of independent pharmacists. During the course of years, the N.P.U. has done much good work in protecting and promoting the business welfare of its members. Within the proper scope of its activities, it operates various useful schemes, such as the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., the Chemists' Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd., and the Sickness and Provident Society. In recent times, the N.P.U. War Distress Fund met with generous support from all branches of the trade. The history of the N.P.U. has not been uneventful. Its early years were mostly concerned with routine matters of organis-

ation but on the occasions when matters of policy arose, it invariably used its strength and influence in a wise and forceful manner, not only in the interests of its members but to the benefit of pharmacy as a whole. It has been fortunate in its choice of leaders, who have directed its activities with energy and foresight, and members throughout the country have testified to the invariable ability and courtesy of the secretary and his staff. While concerned solely with looking after the business interests of chemists, and it is naturally jealous of its position in this respect, the N.P.U. is nevertheless a part—and an important part—of the organised pharmaceutical machine. The success and usefulness of the N.P.U. has to no little extent been due to full recognition of this fact, and any deviation would be detrimental to all interests concerned. It would be a sorry memento of the coming of age of the N.P.U. if, through misunderstanding, lack of contact, suspicion, conflicting personalities, or from any other cause, that close co-operation, good faith and confidence in each other, which has been a feature of the joint efforts of the parent organisation—the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain—and its lusty son—the N.P.U.—were in any way lessened in the future. Now, and particularly when the war is over, both organisations will certainly need to stand firmly together.

We extend our heartiest congratulations to the chairman, members of the Executive, the secretary and his staff, and to all members on the occasion of the coming of age of the National Pharmaceutical Union, and wish them and their organisation continued success.

Proprietary Medicine Sales

THE statement of policy issued by the Proprietary Association of Great Britain (*C. & D.*, March 14, p. 313) serves to focus attention on several matters having a distinct bearing on future pharmaceutical policy. The sponsors of the document assert that while manufacturers of branded proprietary articles "have always recognised that retail pharmacists are the main channel of distribution" and that the Association "has been willing to co-operate with pharmacists in supporting

recognition of their position in the distribution of medicines" yet it is on the question of reserving to pharmacists a monopoly in the sale of proprietary medicines that negotiations have broken down. The statement also declares that it is highly probable that the discontinuance of sales through other [unqualified] outlets, which for upwards of 150 years have sold proprietary medicines, would result in the market being flooded by substitute preparations without restriction of distribution, price maintenance or profit.

During the present century public health has come to be appreciated as a matter of prime national importance, and among the legislation sanctioned by Parliament with this object in view is that controlling the sale of habit-forming drugs (Dangerous Drugs Acts), the abuse of self-medication and medicines containing poison (Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933) and claims made in advertisements (Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941). In each Act the special position of the pharmacist is recognised. Turning to the early history of the drug trade, it will be found that the privileged position of the chemist is similarly dealt with. For example, the Apothecaries Act, 1815, provides that nothing is "to interfere with the business of a chemist and druggist in the . . . vending of drugs, medicines and medicinal compounds." Again, the Medical Act, 1858, states that nothing shall prejudice the lawful business of chemists and druggists "so far as it extends to the compounding or dispensing of medicines." This protection was not primarily intended for the benefit of chemists but to safeguard the public.

The other matter to which reference has been made is the sale of substitute preparations, a problem likely to be of considerable importance before long. From July 1 the formulas of all proprietary medicines must be indicated on the container, and there appears to be no reason why certain classes of distributor may not take advantage of this disclosure to offer substitute preparations on a far greater scale than hitherto. At the present time it is not possible for this practice to become widespread owing to the shortages of drugs, chemicals and packing materials, but these deficiencies

are likely to be remedied soon after the war and if then this form of trading became all general, as it may well do, the matter is a serious one for manufacturers, chemists and the public health authorities. It is true that anyone selling by such a method must not infringe the exclusive right to use of a trade mark (see *C. & D.*, 1940 368 and 403), but it is obvious that it would not be difficult to circumvent any restriction of this nature.

As we have shown, the special position of chemists has been recognised in the past. If the manufacturers fear the flooding of the market with substitutes it would appear the best method of safeguarding their interests would be for them to agree to the adoption of a system, authorised by statute, for the distribution of all proprietary medicines exclusively through pharmacists, as any pharmacist who offered substitute preparations in the way indicated could be dealt with by the Statutory Committee on unethical conduct.

Renewal of Subscriptions

FROM March 15 every newspaper has been compelled to reduce its consumption of newsprint by 10 per cent., and no distinction is made between the lay and technical Press. It was to economise in paper that the *C. & D.* was reduced to its present page size last September. Hitherto, in order that subscribers should not miss the *C. & D.*, we have continued to print the weekly issue for a few weeks after expiry, although the subscription would not have been immediately renewed. In the future, the posting of the *C. & D.* must cease with the expiry of the subscription, and, in the event of an interval occurring before renewal, back numbers cannot be supplied. Each month before the subscription expires a notice of renewal will be sent out, and we ask the recipient to forward their remittance by return. It is not possible to send more than one reminder that the subscription is due, and in the event of a gap the renewal order must be treated as a new subscription and must be from the first issue of the following month.

The *C. & D.* is an indispensable source of information on drug trade news and matters. We are aware that each subscription to the *C. & D.* represents an average of three or four readers, but in the present conditions we appeal to subscribers to share the *C. & D.* with an even greater number.

The

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

1921-1942

Twenty-one Years of Progress

by G. A. Mallinson, M.P.S., Barrister-at-Law

IT was in November 1920 that the vital decision was taken by the leaders of pharmacy of that day to create a separate trade organisation. They were supported and, indeed, impelled towards that decision by the general demand for better organisation of the business interests of retail chemists. The Union was established as the Retail Pharmacists' Union in January 1921, when the constitution and rules were circulated to the trade. The local associations executive acted as the committee of the Union until April 1921, when the C.D.A. was amalgamated with the Union, and the directors of that body were added to the Executive for a term of three years. Mr. Deakin was elected chairman of the joint body. There had been one or two previous attempts to create a trade organisation independent of the Pharmaceutical Society. These had failed because at that time the Society itself was making an attempt to deal with trade problems, and members of the Society felt that something ought to be done within the fold.

Local Associations

In 1914, with the development of N.H.I. problems, an effort was made on the part of the Society itself to deal with trade matters on a more comprehensive basis. Local associations of chemists were established to cover the whole country, and these were federated under the Local Associations Executive committee of the Society. That committee was elected on a territorial basis and acted independently, although nominally a subcommittee of the Council and the Society. This was a big step forward in trade organisation, and operated fairly satisfactorily until the trade activities of the local associations executive committee caused questions from members in Scotland as to whether or not the Society was acting within its powers as a chartered body. The result was the Jenkin test case, which settled nothing more definite than that, broadly speaking, the Society could not act as the direct representative body for em-

ployer pharmacists, because it had a large proportion of employee pharmacists and non-employer pharmacists as members more especially in those matters where there might be conflicting interests among the different sections of the Society membership.

This meant that the Society could not act as the protagonist for any section of its members against the other sections, if their interests were involved. The outstanding result was the recognition in 1921 by the Council of the Society and by the retail drug trade as represented by the local associations, that the Society, by its constitution and its Charter, was not a suitable body to act as a trade organisation or trade union of proprietor chemists.

Conference Decision

This feeling was proved by the conference of representatives from local associations and pharmaceutical committees held on December 8, 1920, when the conference decided *nem. con.* to establish a separate trade organisation. That conference has been called by the Pharmaceutical Society with the authority of the Council and of the local associations executive committee; the president of the Society was in the chair. A special subcommittee of the Council has previously set out in detail the conditions under which a new trade organisation should be established, and the conference accepted those conditions because they were not only generous but statesmanlike, and envisaged a future for the Society which was dignified and in keeping with the extraordinary powers then exercised by the Council (since extended by the 1933 Act) and at the same time gave a trade organisation an ample field within which to work in conserving the business interests of proprietor chemists.

The Society's Outlook

The leaders of pharmacy in 1920 had visions of a Pharmaceutical Society untrammelled by partisan trade interests which could exercise its wide powers

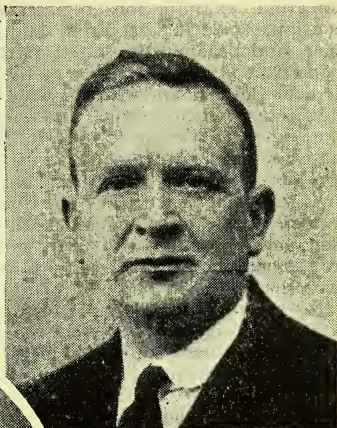
N.P.U. 1921 to 1942



Above, left, Mr. J. W. Mackin, M.P.S., first chairman of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, 1921.

Above, right, Mr. A. Dobson, M.P.S., this year's chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union.

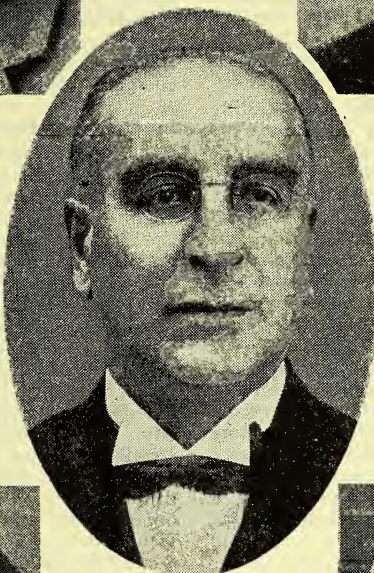
Centre, Mr. G. A. Mallinson, M.P.S., barrister-at-law, general secretary of the Union.



Below, left, Miss B. Sharples, Ph.C., assistant secretary of the Union.

Below, centre, Mr. H. Noble, B.Pharm., Ph.C., barrister-at-law, assistant secretary of the Chemists' Defence Association.

Below, right, Mr. R. H. Kemp, Ph.C., local organisation officer, N.P.U., and secretary, Chemists' Friends' Association.



education, examination, registration, prosecution, scientific research, and benevolence, and become recognised as the corresponding body in pharmacy to the General Medical Council and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. The only powers wanting at that time for the fulfilment of these ambitions were compulsory registration, statutory inspection, and disciplinary powers. These were the objectives of the Council in 1933 and, having been secured, the Society became the most remarkable professional organisation in existence. It owes that position largely to the fact that it was not regarded in Governmental circles as a trade organisation, and the presence of three Government members on the Council of the Society is evidence of that fact.

The Governing Body

It is the governing body of a calling which is practised in many different ways and whilst, therefore, everything which affects the calling as such naturally comes within the purview of the Council of the Society, the direct representation and negotiation of sectional matters, such as the business interests of retail chemists, should be regarded as outside the purview of the Council so long as a competent body exists for dealing with those matters; and if in any direction such a body does not exist, the Council should take such steps as may be necessary to secure the existence of bodies capable of dealing with each sectional interest. It is only by avoiding partisanship (particularly in trade matters) that the Society can hope in the long run to maintain its extraordinary position as a statutory authority over the whole calling.

N.P.U. Not Competitive

The foregoing historical review of the position of the Society in its relationship to the National Pharmaceutical Union is necessary because there may be some chemists who, today, are apt to think of the N.P.U. as a body established to compete with the Society, and it is desirable to remind them that such is not the case. Likewise, it is essential that chemists who, today, think the Society does not concern itself sufficiently with trade matters and wish their Council to do so, should know that they would be setting the clock back and commencing a retrograde movement, which in the end must result in the Society being regarded as a body not sufficiently impartial to be entrusted with such wide statutory powers, with the result that some

other authority would be created to exercise statutory supervision over the calling. The N.P.U. in that case might be regarded as a redundant body, since the Society would be free of its statutory obligations. If this occurred, would it follow that pharmacy benefited; would the Society, with its composite membership, be a satisfactory body to exercise the powers of a proprietors' chemists' organisation or to do the work the N.P.U. has been doing? It is obvious that it would be hampered, as it was in pre-1920 days, by the conflicting interest within its membership and represented on its Council. The composition of the Council today, excluding the Government representatives, is very similar to those of pre-1920 days, and members can assess for themselves its suitability as a proprietors' chemists' representative body.

Purpose of N.P.U.

Those who have been responsible for the development of the National Pharmaceutical Union during the past twenty-on years, whether present or past members of the Executive, know that what has been possible through the N.P.U. could not have been achieved under any other conditions and could not be carried on with the same directness of purpose by the Pharmaceutical Society, even if it had divested itself of its statutory or other obligations. This fact does not belittle the Society or its Council; it only emphasises the importance in these days of specialisation, which has been steadily growing in every direction, and must become more and more pronounced in the future. Pharmacy from governing organisation, and representative points of view is in a magnificent position today and is the envy of almost every other calling.

Sectional Interests

The Pharmaceutical Society holds a position which cannot be equalled as the governing body of a calling and, provided it does not side-track itself by being a partisan body, should maintain and enhance its position. Every other aspect of pharmacy has its own organisation: the proprietors' chemists have the N.P.U., the public pharmacists and institutional pharmacists have an organisation, also the comparative chemists; there are organisations for assistants and for wholesalers. Different aspects of the trade itself are covered by the P.A.T.A. and the C.F.A. The Pharmaceutical Society is the common ground upon which all these interests con-

together, but it cannot by any stretch of imagination be regarded as a body which could direct or control these various sectional activities. It is only when the sectional interests of pharmacy are examined carefully and fully appreciated that it is possible to appreciate the extreme wisdom of the Council of 1920 in making the break with what had originally been a primary interest under the Charter: the conservation of the business of the chemist and druggist.

When the Charter was obtained, the founders were thinking of a drug trade confined to shops, and they did not visualise the subsequent statutory obligations and duties which might be incompatible with those of a representative body.

Varied and Increasing Activities

The National Pharmaceutical Union, as proprietor chemists' organisation, has become over this period of twenty-one years the centre of a multitude of activities, some of which were never even contemplated in 1920. The N.P.U. provides and controls several businesses, each large enough themselves to be regarded as an achievement: stocktaking, debt collection, surplus stock and the clearing house. The annual cash turnover in the latter alone is nearly three million pounds.

These activities have saved the members who use them large sums of money annually. Over and above these services the N.P.U. provides all the trade help that a trade organisation should give its members. Conducted as sections of the general organisation, there are the Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., through which free defence and indemnity is given to all members; the Chemists' Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd., providing fire, employer's liability, and burglary and plate-glass insurances on best terms; the Chemists' Sickness and Provident Society, giving sickness benefit on novel lines; and last, but not least, the Chemists' Friends Association, which is the oldest attempt yet made in pharmacy to secure for chemists their own business.

Drug Trade Council

In addition, the N.P.U. has now joined hands with the Wholesale Drug Trade Association in forming the Drug Trade Council with the avowed object during the war of preventing the opening of new businesses and the development of new outlets for drugs, etc. The above is only an outline of what has been built up in the

last twenty-one years; behind and supporting it there has been a vast amount of personal assistance to members in difficulties of any kind, and, in addition, the National Health Insurance problem has received constant attention.

I submit that this record has been rendered possible only by the fact that the N.P.U. Executive and its officers have had the opportunity of specialising in all matters connected with the trading side of pharmacy, and because they have not been hampered by any division of interest, or duties which conflicted in any way with the main object of protecting proprietor chemists and their business interests in every direction. The financial soundness of all the N.P.U. organisations can be seen from the published accounts, but it is noteworthy that the N.P.U. has benefited because its overhead and staff expenses have been shared by the other bodies.

The Secretary and Staff

Looking back over the past twenty-one years, I can honestly say that no man ever had a more interesting or a pleasanter job: the consistent support of my Executive and of members generally is, of course, the main reason why so much could be accomplished in such a short time. It is often said that chemists do nothing but grumble, but I can deny the truth of the statement, because during the whole time since the commencement of the N.P.U., I have had few grumbles; on the contrary, the daily encouragement given by members has been a greater factor than the writers of the letters could have anticipated in compelling all the N.P.U. staff to maintain the highest possible standard of service to members.

I am sorry that war conditions prevent any attempt at celebrating in a suitable manner the "coming of age" of the National Pharmaceutical Union, and on that account I welcomed the offer of the EDITOR of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to make a special feature of the occasion in this issue. His action is greatly appreciated by the N.P.U. Executive.

EXPLANATORY BOOKLET ON RATIONING.

—A practical 80-page booklet, "Coupons and Quotas," just issued by the Board of Trade, explains in simple terms the provisions of the Consumer Rationing Order and the Cloth and Apparel Order from the points of view of manufacturers, wholesalers, makers-up and retailers.

TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency.

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, March 18

ALTHOUGH the volume of business being transacted in the London drug and chemical markets is not large when compared with normal standards, regular dealers are finding plenty to do. An increasing number of firms are adopting the practice of limiting sales of goods to actual consumers, with the result that speculative interests are gradually being eliminated. Prices are no easier, but, on the other hand, few advances have been noted. With one or two exceptions, business in PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS has been exceedingly quiet. ASPIRIN continues in good demand, and makers' schedules are unchanged. BENZOIC ACID and BENZYL BENZOATE may be had for medical purposes. GUAIACOLS remain in restricted supply. IODOFORM CRYSTALS have been advanced. Among the PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, PYROGALLIC ACID was advanced on March 16. As noted last week, makers' prices for PILOCARPINE and SALTS were advanced as from March 5. SULPHONAL remains in restricted supply.

Crude Drugs

Business in these commodities has continued slow, but the volume is about up to recent average. Import licences for ACONITE ROOT are being refused, it is understood. Interest in AGAR is lacking, probably on account of the high prices asked for remaining supplies. English producers of ANTIMONY maintain their prices at recent levels. Spot supplies of BALSAM OF TOLU are difficult to find. CINCHONA BARK has received some attention, but little appears to be available. Portuguese DIGITALIS LEAVES are offered at a few shillings per cwt. under last week's price. Two recent announcements by the Ministry of Food affect the position of SPICES. In the first the Ministry reminds prospective importers that applications for import licences, which must state the c.i.f. value, can only be granted with the Ministry's approval, and points out that, in general, approval will not be forthcoming where this value is above the c.i.f. value now ruling. The second announcement concerns GINGER, which, in future, will be imported solely by the Ministry, which is taking steps to control

prices. In view of its decision to take over the importation of ginger, the Ministry will consider the position of existing c.i.f. contracts. In the meantime, no further shipments of ginger to the United Kingdom may be made without authority. Demand for MENTHOL has declined. PIMENTO shows an advance of one penny per lb. on spot. The better grades of RHUBARB have been in considerable request. In view of the abnormal rise in SHELLAC prices, the Government of India has fixed maximum wholesale prices in India for the TN variety. Values of some medium grades of TRAGACANTHA are lower.

Essential Oils

Business has again been restricted in volume and confined to small quantities for immediate consumption. Prices are generally unchanged. ANISE (STAR) is maintained at the high figures noted recently, but a few odd drums in outside hands may be obtainable at a slightly cheaper rate. CAJUPUT remains firm and a shade dearer. CLOVE is unchanged. LAVENDER is steady. Inquiry for Chinese PEPPERMINT has been moderate, and prices vary considerably.

Exchange Rates on London

Exchange rates have been steady throughout the week. The following were Bank of England fixed rates at the opening on March 18: New York, 4.03 dollars; Montreal, 4.45 dollar; Lisbon, 100 escudos; Stockholm, 16.90 krone; Zurich, 17.35 francs; Buenos Aires, 17.04½ pesos; Netherlands West Indies, 7.60 florin. The official Madrid rate remains at 40.50 at the free rate at 46.55 pesetas. The Chinese national dollar is at 3½d.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—Prices are unaltered, follows: B.P.C. crystals and powder, about 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., according to quantity.

ALLOBARBITONE.—British makers' price unchanged at about 60s. per lb.

AMIDOPYRINE.—Any small available supply would fetch around 45s. per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE.—The supply position unchanged, with values at about 55s. to 55s. 6d. per lb.

BENZOIC ACID.—Makers advise that few stocks are available for therapeutic purposes. Prices are unchanged at approximately 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb., according to quantity.

BENZYL BENZOATE.—Fair supplies may be had for medical use at around 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

GALLIC ACID.—Present price would be from 5s. 6d. upwards per lb.

GUAIACOLS.—In limited supply at about 13s. 6d. per lb. for both CARBONATE and CRYSTALS.

IODOFORM.—The price, if crystals are ordered, has been increased by 2s. per lb. For prices of IODIDES, which are unchanged, see *C. & D.*, March 14, p. 318.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Steady at the prices quoted last week: Five cwt., 1s. 10d. per lb.; one cwt., 1s. 10½d.; smaller lots, in bottles, 1s. 0½d. per lb.

PHENAZONE.—Any available small supplies could be worth about 19s. per lb.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN.—No changes have been notified in makers' prices: Less than 7 lb., 8s. 3d. per lb.; 7 lb., 4s. 2d.; 14 lb., 4s. 1d.; 5 lb., 4s.; 1 cwt., 3s. 11d.

β-PHENYLISOPROPYLAMINE.—British makers are offering fair supplies at around 150s. per lb.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS.—Home makers have altered their prices, as follows: PYROGALLIC ACID, CRYST.—1 cwt. and over, 13s. 6d.; 5 lb., 14s.; 28 lb., 14s. 6d., all net; 14 lb., 5s. 6d.; 7 lb., 16s. 6d.; under 7 lb., 17s. 6d., all less 2½ per cent. monthly account. Small quantities: 1 lb., 18s.; 8 oz., 10s.; 4 oz., 8s. 8d.; 1 oz., 2s. PYROGALLIC ACID, RESUB.—8 lb., 16s. 6d., net; 14 lb., 17s. 6d.; 7 lb., 18s. 6d.; under 7 lb., 19s. 6d. per lb., all less 2½ per cent. monthly account. Small quantities, 1 lb., 20s.; 8 oz., 11s.; 4 oz., 6s. 2d.; 1 oz., 5s. 4d. SODA CAUSTIC, STICKS.—1 oz., 10d.; 1 oz., 1s. 8d.; 8 oz., 2s. 3d.; 16 oz., 3s. 6d.

PILOCARPINE.—As noted last week, makers' prices per oz. were advanced on March 5, as follows:—

	1 oz.	4 oz.	25 oz.
Pilocarpine base ..	s. d. 27 0	s. d. 26 6	s. d. 26 0
Pilocarpine hydrochloride ..	21 3	20 9	20 3
Pilocarpine nitrate ..	18 6	18 0	17 6

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.).—Makers' prices are steady at the recent increase:—

In containers of	1 lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
Under 4 lb.	s. d. 2 8½	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —	s. d. —
From 4 lb. ...	2 7½	2 5½	—	—	—
From 7 lb. ...	2 6½	2 4½	2 4½	—	—
From 14 lb. ...	2 5½	2 3½	2 3½	2 3	—
From 28 lb. ...	2 4½	2 2½	2 2½	2 2	2 1½
5 cwt. ...	2 0½	1 10½	1 10½	1 10*	1 9½

* 8 × 14 lb. and upwards, in one delivery, ½d. per lb. ss. Prices include parcels or collapsible cartons; other packages charged extra. Prices subject to buyer's undertaking not to re-sell any quantity at prices or terms below scale current at time of re-sale.

SACCHARIN.—Prices are controlled by the Saccharin (Control and Maximum Prices, Order, 1941 (*C. & D.*, January 10, p. 54), as amended by a subsequent Order (*C. & D.*, February 7, p. 157).

SANTONIN.—The following are current prices for home trade: 15 kilos and over, £46 10s.; not less than 10 kilos, £47 5s.; not less than 5 kilos, £48 5s.; less than 5 kilos, £50 per kilo, delivered free in the United Kingdom; 1-kilo packages free.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.—Makers' prices, details of which were given last week (p. 318), are unaltered.

SULPHONAL.—In restricted supply at around 45s. to 47s. per lb., according to quantity.

VANILLIN.—Makers' prices are unaltered: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 22s. 6d. per lb.; one cwt., 22s. 9d.; 56 lb., 23s.; less than 56 lb., 23s. 3d., carriage paid in U.K. Tins in cases returnable.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE ROOT.—Dealers have small supplies of Indian at around 2s. per lb. It is understood that import licences are not being granted.

AGAR.—Little business is now passing in this item, but a few odd bales of unrestricted Kobe No. 1 are still offering at between 65s. and 75s. per lb., according to holder. Material for bacteriological use is in moderate inquiry, and a few orders have been filled at about 25s. to 30s. per lb.

ALOE.—Spot price of Cape remains in the neighbourhood of 57s. 6d. per cwt. There appears to be no Curaçao on spot, but forward quotations are at about 450s. per cwt., c.i.f.

ANTIMONY.—Demand is steady for English minimum 99 per cent. regulus, the price of which is maintained at £120 per ton, delivered; 70 per cent. crude for home trade is unchanged at £100 per ton, delivered.

ARECA NUT.—Any remaining small spot supplies would be worth about 5½d. per lb.

The quantity of areca nuts exported from Ceylon in the period January–November, 1941, was 67,200 cwt., compared with 97,600 cwt. in the whole previous year.

BALSAMS.—*Tolu* has been in moderate inquiry, but spot supplies are difficult to locate; value would be in the region of 9s. to 9s. 3d. per lb. A parcel of *Peru* reported on the way will be worth about 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb., landed and duty paid. *Copaiba*, B.P., is unchanged at about 9s. per lb., nominal, and *Canada*, about 7s. 6d. per lb., ex store U.K., duty paid.

BENZOIN.—Inquiry for Sumatra has been good, and regular dealers are selling at about £12 upwards per cwt. Free almondy is offering on spot at between £25 to £30 per cwt.

BISMUTH METAL.—The price of high-grade metal remains at 6s. 3d. per lb. for minimum 5-cwt. lots.

BUCHU.—Any fair green rounds on spot would be worth about 5s. 9d. per lb. Spot stocks are low, and no replenishments are coming forward.

CALUMBA ROOT.—For good washed, about 160s. per cwt. would be required on spot.

CAMPHOR.—In steady inquiry, with holders selling Chinese B.P. powder to approved buyers at 11s. 6d. to 12s. A few Japanese slabs may be had at around 11s. 6d. per lb., and Chinese crude, 92 per cent., at about 10s. to 10s. 6d. per lb. Restricted quantities of English synthetic B.P. are understood to be available to approved customers at 7s. per lb.

CARDAMOMS.—Values are unchanged. Spot, Aleppy greens, 5s. 3d. per lb.; Aleppy seed, 6s.; Bombay seed, 5s. 6d.; Mangalore seed, 6s.; shipment, Aleppy greens, 4s. per lb., c.i.f.; Bombay seed, 4s. 10d., c.i.f.; Mangalore bleached A, 5s. 3d. c.i.f.; Mangalore bleached B, 4s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.

During January–November, 1941, exports of cardamoms from Ceylon totalled 2,500 cwt., compared with 2,700 cwt. during the whole of the previous year.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The position as outlined last week is unchanged.

CASCARILLA.—Quills, in small compass on spot, would fetch about 3s. 3d. per lb.; siftings, about 2s. 6d. per lb.

CHILLIES.—Demand has continued, and values are at the levels recorded last week. Spot, Zanzibar, 175s. per cwt.; Mombasa, 175s., sellers; Sierra Leone and Sudan, both 170s. per cwt., duty paid.

CINCHONA BARK.—Good inquiry has been received for all varieties, but supplies are rather difficult to locate. About 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb. would be wanted for any good-testing bark.

CLOVES.—Values have remained steady throughout the week. Zanzibar, spot, 2s. 4d. per lb., sellers; Madagascar, unquoted.

COCHINEAL.—In restricted supply. Spot, grey, about 5s. per lb.; black, about 5s. 3d.

COCOA BUTTER.—The official maximum price remains at 1s. 5½d. per lb., ex factory or warehouse, except under Ministry of Food licence.

COCONUT (DESICCATED).—The maximum price, as fixed by a Ministry of Food Order, is 49s. per cwt.

COLCHICUM.—Any remaining supplies of Indian corins would fetch about 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb. on spot.

COLOCYNTH.—There may be some available on spot at between 4s. 7½d. and 4s. 9d. per lb., but supplies are extremely difficult to find.

DANDELION ROOT.—Dealers' quotations for Indian are steady at between 120s. to 125s. per cwt., ex store.

DERRIS ROOT.—There are no market prices. Licences are required under the Control of Derris (No. 1) Order, 1942.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—Portuguese leaves are quoted on spot at the lower price of about 120s. per cwt., ex store.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Stocks in first hands appear to be exhausted. The price of fair re-blended is nominal at around £40 per cwt.

ERGOT.—Quiet, with values unaltered. Spot, about 7s. 6d. per lb.; shipment, about 7s., c.i.f.

GINGER.—It is announced that the Ministry of Food is to become the sole importer of ginger, and steps are being taken to control prices. The Ministry will consider the position of existing c.i.f. contracts, but no further shipments may be made to the United Kingdom without authority. Quotations are nominal pending the fixing of maximum prices. West African, spot, 185s. per cwt., sellers; Cochir unwashed, spot, 182s. 6d.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—Small steady spot demand with the price about 1s. 10d. per lb.

GUM ACACIA.—Unchanged. Kordofan cleaned sorts, spot, unrestricted, 225s. per cwt., nominal; restricted, 200s. per cwt.; shipment, 70s. per cwt., nominal, c.i.f.

HONEY.—Details of official first-hand whole sale and retail prices for imported and maximum retail prices for home-produced were given in the *C. & D.*, August 30, 1941, p. 119.

IPECACUANHA.—Firm, with prices unchanged. Matto Grosso, spot, about 18s. 3d. per lb. shipment price for March–April would be nominal at about 16s. per lb., c.i.f.; the March–April shipment price for Minas is around 11s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f., making the spot value about 12s. 3d. per lb. Current prices for Ext. IPECAC. 110., in winchester quarts, are as follows: B.P., 1932, under three, 26s. per lb. three and under six, 25s. 6d.; six and under twelve, 25s.; twelve and over, 24s. 6d. per lb. B.P., 1914, under three, 24s. per lb.; three and under six, 23s. 6d.; six and under twelve, 23s. twelve and over, 22s. 6d. per lb., all prices net.

JABORANDI.—About 55s. to 60s. per cwt. would be the spot price for fair quantities, but single bales would be dearer.

JALAP.—Brazilian, 16 per cent., is offered at approximately 125s. per cwt. on spot.

LIQURICE ROOT.—The spot price of India root would be between 85s. and 90s. per cwt. according to quantity.

MENTHOL.—Demand has been quieter, but small lots of Chinese continue to sell on spot at from 72s. 6d. to 75s. per lb. Japanese, a few odd cases at about 75s. per lb.

MERCURY.—Prices for quantities of over 7 lb. are subject to the Control of Mercury (No. 7) Order (C. & D., May 10, p. 295). Quantities 7 lb. and under were decontrolled by the Control of Mercury (No. 7) Order (C. & D., October 1, p. 86). Official prices range between £48 and £48 15s. per bottle of 76 lb., ex warehouse London.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, washed and garbled is offered at about 37s. 6d. per cwt. on spot and Madras at about 32s. 6d.

ORANGE PEEL.—Some small supplies bitter quarters are available on spot at approximately 2s. 9d. to 3s. per lb.

PAPAIN.—Small supplies may be had on spot at around 16s. to 17s. per lb.

PEPPERS.—The maximum spot price in box of unspiced whole black Lampong is 5d. per lb. and of whole white Muntok, 8d. per lb.

MENTO.—Spot shows an advance to 11d. per lb., sellers; shipment, March-
il, 145s. per cwt. nominal, c.i.f.

ODOPHYLLUM.—Spot value of *Emodi* re-
ns at about 70s. per cwt.

YRETHRUM.—Kenya flowers, in small com-
s on spot, would be worth around 160s.
cwt.

UASSIA CHIPS.—Exceedingly scarce. Any
lible spot supplies would be worth about
per lb.

UILLAIA BARK.—The spot value of crushed
in the region of 140s. per cwt., but supplies
in small compass.

HUBARB.—Inquiry has been fair, especially
the better qualities. Rough-round is offering
spot at between 7s. 3d. and 7s. 9d. per lb.,
a few cases of Shensi may be available at
ut 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb.

RUBBER.—Unquoted until further notice. It
nderstood that the Rubber Control of the
istry of Supply is to requisition all stocks
rubber held in this country, except those in
hands of manufacturers.

SARSAPARILLA.—Any available supplies of
ive reddish would be worth approximately
3d. to 3s. per lb. on spot.

SEEDS.—**ANISE.**—Spot, nominal at 165s.
CARY.—No spot stocks available. **CARAWAY.**
utch, spot, nominal at 365s. **CORIANDER.**—

an, sold on spot at 80s., duty free; English,
ted at 210s. **CUMIN.**—Malta, spot, 155s.,
y free; Indian, 150s. **DILL.**—Spot, not
ted. **FENNEL.**—Indian, spot, 90s., duty

l. **FENUGREEK.**—Spot, nothing offering at
ent. **MUSTARD.**—English, 115s. to 130s.,
ording to quality.

GENEGA.—A few inquiries have been received,
holders are asking about 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.
lb. There is little in London.

ENNA.—Hand-picked Alexandrian pods are
rather restricted supply on spot and would
be worth about 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per lb.;
Alexandrian leaves, siftings, are at about 1s. 3d.
lb.; the spot price of hand-picked Tinnevely
s remains at between 1s. 3d. and 1s. 5d. per
lb. or selected and about 8s. per lb. for f.a.q.

SHELLAC.—Quiet, with values at about the
ls indicated last week. Standard TN orange,
s, 197s. 6d. per cwt., value; shipment,
quoted. Pure button, unquoted; fine orange,
s. to 290s. quoted. The Government
ndia has fixed maximum wholesale prices
f TN shellac at Calcutta, and has asked
vincial Governments to take similar steps,
n the usual local adjustments.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Business is quiet, and
sks are not plentiful. Wired bundles, spot,
at 2s. 6d. per lb.; grinding quality, about
3d. per lb.

QUILL.—Good stocks are available, with
s prices ranging from 75s. to 90s. per cwt.,
ording to colour.

TRAMONIUM LEAVES.—The spot price of
an leaves remain at about 105s. to 110s.
cwt., ex store.

STROPHANTHUS SEED.—A parcel of Kombé,
100 per cent., recently arrived, is being offered
at 10s. 6d. to 11s. per lb., according to quantity

TRAGACANTH.—Values of some medium
grades are lower. Current prices are as follows:
No. 1, white, £150; No. 2, white, £155; No. 3,
white, £115; pale leaf, £105; amber leaf, £85;
red leaf, from £40; woody and hoggy, from
£25, ex store.

TURMERIC.—Spot, Madras finger, sound quali-
ty, 72s. 6d., and wormy, 70s.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Quiet, with supplies of
Indian offered at about 115s. per cwt., ex store.

WAXES.—**BEES'.**—Spot, nominal at 290s. per
cwt.; in bond, 265s.; Dar-es-Salaam, nominal
at 290s.; Japanese, 335s. **CARNAUBA.**—Fatty
grey, 525s.; chalky grey, 510s.; Primeira,
610s. per cwt.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE (STAR).—Some spot business is passing.
Tins in cases, spot, about 53s. 6d. per lb.;
drums, about 52s. per lb. An odd drum or two
in outside hands may be available at below
these prices.

BAY.—Supplies are restricted. Spot, between
10s. and 12s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE.—No change has been noted
in the spot price of about 27s. to 30s. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Spot prices are firm at the slightly
higher level of 15s. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—A few odd drums are stated to
be available on spot at approximately 450s.
to 500s. per cwt., duty paid.

CANANGA.—Nominal on spot at 60s. per lb.,
with supplies difficult to locate.

CASSIA.—There are no supplies available to
meet the demand.

CEDARWOOD.—Spot values are nominal at
about 6s. 6d. per lb., with no forward quotations.

CINNAMON LEAF.—No change has occurred
in the spot price of about 14s. per lb. Shipment,
if obtainable, would be in the region of 12s. 6d.
per lb.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, firm on spot at about
16s. 3d. per lb.; Java, spot, nominal at about
23s. per lb.

1,301,100 lb. citronella oil was exported from Ceylon
during the eleven months ending November 30, 1941,
compared with 1,190,700 lb. in the corresponding period
of the previous year.

CLOVE.—Supplies are restricted, but English
distillers' prices are unchanged at between
15s. 6d. and 18s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS.—Spot values of 70 to 75 per
cent. oil remain in the neighbourhood of 5s. to
5s. 6d. per lb.

GERANIUM.—Prices are nominal, and would
have to be negotiated.

GINGERGRASS.—Spot quotations remain at
about 25s. per lb.

GROUNDNUT.—The official price of refined
deodorised will remain at £40 per ton, naked
ex works, for bulk quantities.

LAVENDER.—About 85s. per lb. would be required for any good-quality oil.

LIME.—Firm. Genuine West Indian distilled, if available, would be about 62s. 6d. per lb.; hand-pressed, about 72s. 6d. per lb.

LINSEED.—Controlled price of £41 10s. per ton for large bulk quantities of crude, naked ex works, is unchanged. Distributors' prices for ordinary quantities would be higher.

PALMAROSA.—Spot price remains at about 35s. per lb.; shipment, about 25s. per lb., c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Nominal on spot at 60s. per lb.

PEPPERMINT.—Inquiry for Chinese has been moderate. Spot prices vary considerably between 77s. 6d. and 80s. per lb., according to holder. American, 95s. to 110s. per lb.

PETITGRAIN.—About 25s. per lb. would be required for any available supplies on spot.

PINE.—The following are the maximum prices recently fixed by the Ministry of Supply for oil in containers supplied by seller: 5 gall., 8s. 5d.; 10 gall., 8s. 2d. per Imperial gallon, both duty paid, ex store or warehouse, for net cash. A reasonable extra charge may be added for credit.

SANDALWOOD.—Genuine East Indian Mysore remains at 30s. per lb., for delivery in one-case lots. Australian would be at about 28s. 6d.

SASSAFRAS.—Spot, nominal at 17s. 6d. per lb.

THYME.—Spot value of medium-quality oil would be in the region of 16s. per lb.

Synthetics and Isolates.—Many of these are in restricted supply, and supplies are not necessarily available because prices are quoted. Difficulty may be experienced in obtaining supplies for perfumery purposes, as some of these products may be required for other and more essential uses. AMYL ACETATE.—Pure, about 130s. per cwt.; technical, 109s. per cwt.; small quantities, up to 2s. per lb. AMYL CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE.—About 20s. per lb. AMYL SALICYLATE.—About 4s. 9d. per lb. BENZYL ACETATE.—3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb. BROM-STYROL.—100 per cent., 20s. per lb. CINNAMIC ALDEHYDE.—Quoted at about 7s. 6d. to 8s. per lb. CITRAL.—Chemically pure, 45s. per lb. CITRONELLAL.—About 35s. per lb. CITRON-ELLOL.—About 45s. per lb. COUMARIN.—17s. 6d. per lb. ETHYL PHTHALATE.—No quotations. EUCALYPTOL.—About 13s. per lb. EUGENOL.—About 26s. per lb. GERANIOL.—Ex Java, about 50s. per lb. GERANYL ACETATE.—About 50s. per lb. IONONE.—100 per cent., about 60s. per lb.; alpha, about 70s. per lb. ISO-EUGENOL.—About 28s. per lb. LINALOL (ex bois de rose).—About 40s. LINALYL ACETATE (ex bois de rose).—About 45s. per lb. METHYL ANTHRANILATE.—Prices would be a matter for negotiation. MIRBANE.—10d. to 1s. 3d. per lb., according to quantity. MUSK KETONE, MUSK XYLOL, and MUSK AMBRETTE.—Prices would be a matter for negotiation. NEROLIN.—Prices would be a matter for negotiation. PHENYLACETIC ALDEHYDE.—About 35s. per lb. TERPINEOL.—For antiseptics only, about 4s. per lb.

TRADE MARKS

(From "The Trade Marks Journal,"
February 18, 1942)

"DIOPHYLLIN"; for pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances (5). By May Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex. 617,334
"DEESEA"; for medicated toilet paper and for toilet paper (16). By Supe Papers, Ltd., Bridge Works, Iver L., Cowley, Middlesex. 617,548-49 (Association)
"CINEPRO"; for cinematographic instruments etc. (9). By F. A. Thompson, Ltd., Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3. 615,9
"GROVEWELL"; for teats and valves for feeding bottles, baby soothers, finger stalls, rubber gloves (10). By Grovewell Rubber Co., Ltd., 656 Forest Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17.
"SPITFIRE"; for combs (21). By H. D. Thurston, Ltd., Metropole Works, Palk Road, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire. 617,439.
"DEMOCRAT"; for shaving brushes (21). By Fuldex Brush Works, Ltd., 5 Thavies Close, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.1. 617,568
"AERACIT"; for sodium hydrogen citrate or aeration of foodstuffs (30). By Kemler, Bishop & Co., Ltd., Crown Chemical Works, Three Mill Lane, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.16. 615,513.
"ACTOMIN"; for preparations of mineral salts for use as a nutritive adjunct to foods (30). By F. J. M. Bengué, Mount Pleasant, Alpertown, Wembley, Middlesex. 615,790

ALTERATION OF REGISTERED TRADE MARKS

Notice is given in "The Trade Marks Journal" February 18, 1942, that the following Trade Marks by Sir Ernest Fass, K.C.M.G., for SANATOGEN have been added to or altered to the forms shown therein; 335,408 (II). 335,409 (III) has been altered by the omission of the words and signature "A. Wulffing & Co.," the address, and the initials "A. W. & Co." 559,514 (III) has been altered by the omission of the words "Made by J. A. Wulffing, Berlin, Germany," and by the substitution of the word "Kalan" in place of the word "Wulffing."

(From "The Trade Marks Journal,"
February 25, 1942)

"E P L PRODUCT" with device of torc triangle ("E P L" disclaimed); for perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, lotions and dentifrices (3). By Emer Products, Ltd., 3 Gray's Inn Place, London, W.C.1. 616,319.
"KESSADENT"; for dentifrices (3). By Keene, Ltd., 63a Domestic Street, Hove, Sussex. 617,430.
"CHANDRE" on outline device of woman's head (device of a woman's head disclaimed for perfumery, cosmetics, dentifrices, let soaps and hair lotions (3). By Chand Beauty Preparations, Ltd., 40 West Square, London, E.1. 617,251 (Association)

CORRESPONDENCE

respondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Proprietary Association's Policy

SIR,—The following is the text of a letter sent by me to the secretary, The Proprietary Association of Great Britain:—
I have received your circular of March headed 'A Statement of Policy,' and would like to make the following observations: Firstly, rather than aiming at gaining the goodwill of the pharmacist, your circular appears to me to be rather of the nature of a pistol pointed at his head—either co-operate, or . . . ? Secondly, it completely ignores the very great argument of the control of medicines through qualified channels. It is not in the interest of the public that any dealer, with no knowledge of the value of the article or of its possible effect upon the customer, should be allowed to handle such articles. Lastly, the possible loss of income could occur to the manufacturer by restricting sales to the pharmacist, unless there is just the fear which I have mentioned above, namely, that the pharmacist might adopt some method of control himself, and satisfy himself that the particular article is the best possible for the consumer in the consumer's own interest. I, for one, cannot accept the existing state of affairs, and cannot agree to the policy of the principal manufacturers has been in the interest either of the pharmacist, or of the public. On the contrary, I hold that the unsatisfactory position of medicine in this country is largely due to them and the interests vested in them."
Yours faithfully,
C. B. HOLLIDAY.

SIR,—The circular "A Statement of Policy" (G. & D., March 14, p. 313) recently received by pharmacists is obviously intended to prejudice the strengthening of the Chemists' Friends scheme; in fact, it is an attempt on the part of non-pharmaceutical manufacturers to bring the C.F. movement to an end by persuading chemists not signing the agreement form issued a few weeks ago. Pharmacists should not be misled by the friendly wording of the "statement of policy"—intended to lull them to sleep. If every chemist in business signs the C.F. agreement form immediately, the ground will be prepared for further restriction of sales of medicines to registered

pharmacies, whether the non-C.F. members of the Proprietary Association like it or not. The circular from the latter body stresses the "preferential" terms offered to chemists by its members. Let us beware of this sort of propaganda. What do the manufacturers receive in return for their preferential terms? Displays in chemists' windows—which amount to recommendation of their products by chemists. Thus, bribed by display discounts and bonuses, chemists assist in advertising medicines, many subsequent sales of which are made by grocers and other unqualified and unregistered traders. A part of the Association's circular is an apparent attempt to instil a "defeatist" attitude in the minds of pharmacists when it refers to the question of reserving to pharmacists a monopoly in the sale of proprietary medicines. Certainly we shall never get anywhere near a monopoly in medicines if we take notice of this debatable paragraph. Only by organising ourselves through the N.P.U. and C.F. movement can we hope even to maintain, let alone improve, our position as it stood in normal times prior to the outbreak of war. Surely pharmacists have sufficient intelligence and foresight to see through this attempt to sabotage the cause of "Pharmacy for the Pharmacist." I trust every N.P.U. member will sign the C.F. agreement without delay, thus indicating to C.F. and non-C.F. firms that we mean to keep and extend the C.F. movement.

Yours faithfully,
E. C. HASKINS.

Bath.

SIR,—I received, as did all pharmacists this week, a strange document headed "A Statement of Policy." Coming from the quarter that it did (The Proprietary Association of Great Britain), I was puzzled at the unusually friendly attitude prevailing throughout its length. I then recalled the C.F. "penalty" agreement issued a week or two previously and wondered if there was any distant connexion between the two documents. Strange that this soothing propaganda should be issued to us in such large doses at this particular time! The procedure is reminiscent. The document itself contains half-truths, and I should like to discuss one or two of the most glaring:—

1. I cannot believe that the shunning of publicity by the manufacturers is

caused by unwillingness to impair good relations between themselves and pharmacists. If it is, then it is the first move in that direction.

2. The Proprietary Articles Trade Association, though an admirable body in its time, no longer holds the young pharmacist in awe; in spite of its influence, for example, it is found to be powerless to stop price-cutting by some co-operative societies.

3. It makes little or no difference to the pharmacist whether new substitutes are sold without restriction or whether the original advertised proprietaries are sold through every channel, a condition that is fast approaching. Either eventuality is detrimental to the chemist.

4. I do not see that "there is every reason to assume that the pharmacist's predominant position . . . will continue after the war period." No reason is given for the conclusion, and the pre-war period indicated an opposite tendency.

To accept the Association's views would mean little more than suicide to pharmaceutical prestige and business policy. Pharmacists have realised by now, I hope, that the C.F. scheme is the only salvation of the craft.

Yours faithfully,
REALISMUS.

Nutrition in War-time

SIR,—The first article of your new topical series "Nutrition in War-time" made interesting and instructive reading. To those of your readers who, like myself, have not made a serious study of food values, "the table of foods used as alternatives to meat and dairy produce" will cause surprise. For instance, Dr. Wokes tells us that 4 oz. of peanuts has approximately four times the energy building value of the same weight of beefsteak and that the mean food value of the former is two and a half times that of the latter; again, that the mean food value of carrots is three times that of a rump steak and that flour is preferable nutritionally to "the porterhouse. . . ." Now we know why Oxford almost invariably finished second at Mortlake, and why our heavyweights were mostly horizontal ones—obviously the underdone steaks failed them. The dourness of Yorkshire folk is no mere legend—their quality is, no doubt, due to the fact that they serve the batter-pudding before the roast beef, and when it comes to nuts, we have G.B.S., that skittish young man of

nearly ninety. The cynic will, I know, suggest that a diet of peanuts might improve matters in certain quarters that have the control of matters pharmaceutical!

Yours faithfully,
ROAST BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND

Salvage

SIR,—Knowing your keenness and success in waste paper collection, here is something that will interest you. As you know there is a shortage of tin and as I have always understood that syphon tops are made solely of block tin, I suggest they are called in, as they are not required now for a combination of soda water with its "s mate" which is 17s. 6d. a bottle and practically unobtainable. Those that take it with milk and other medicinal fluids could be easily accommodated with "screw" or "crown top" bottles. This is frivolous, I mean it seriously.

Yours faithfully,
Huddersfield. GEORGE GODOLPHIN

Prescribing by Token

SIR,—The suggestion of "Papyrus" (*C. & D.*, March 14, p. 322) that National Health Insurance prescription forms should be replaced by "counters, small cards or tallies" seems, in the present shortage of paper, an admirable one. As doctors are known to dislike the keeping of compulsory records, they would probably welcome such an arrangement. There must be in the country unused stocks of plastics which could quickly be converted into discs, each stamped with a number as suggested by your correspondent, and these could circulate till further notice. I venture to suggest that with the kind permission of the Ministry of Health they might be known as "Brown's buttons."

I am, etc.,
CARPE DIEM

Appreciations

I am now retired. The *C. & D.* has always been of the greatest interest and value in my business career. My family and myself were old subscribers of yours.—H. A. B.

Referring to our letter of today regarding the non-arrival of the *C. & D. Diary* have discovered that this was delivered to our wholesale and manufacturing department. They showed their wisdom in their honesty by annexing it.—H. S. W.

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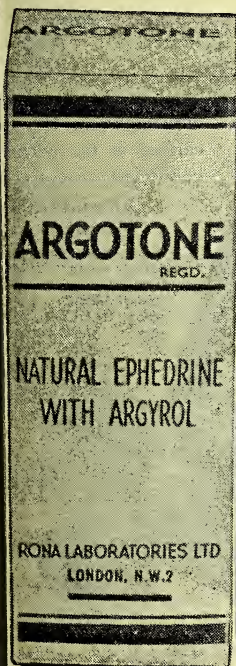
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for NASAL and EYE AFFECTIONS
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Acute Rhinitis
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Indications: Menopause; Menstrual Irregularities; Uterine Inertia; Amenorrhœa; Pruritis Vulvæ; Suppression of Lactation.

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A highly potent œstrogenous substance for oral administration.

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immediately relieves nasal congestion. Maximum shrinkage of the mucosa is obtained within five minutes and is more durable than that produced by oily drops. The contained volatile vaso-constrictor follows the natural route of inspired air, and thus penetrates to the ultimate recesses of the naso-pharynx.

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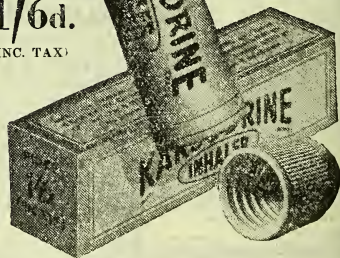
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With compliments, we are,

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40 gr.

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LIQUID 40 c.c. Bottle . . .**OPHTHALMO-ANTIPEOL**

20 gr. Nozzled Tube . . .

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Box of 50 ampoules . . .

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Tin of approx. 2½ oz. . .

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(Inclusive of Tax)	Net	Purchase Tax	Net	Purchase Tax
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1/10½	1/2	+ 2½	14/-	+ 2/4
3/4½	2/1½	+ 4½	25/3	+ 4/3
3/4½	2/1½	+ 4½	25/3	+ 4/3
1/7	1/-	+ 2	11/11	+ 2/-
2/9½	1/9	+ 3½	21/-	+ 3/6
1/7	1/-	+ 2	11/11	+ 2/-
19/-	13/3½	None	159/7	None
4/3	3/-	None	35/8	None
2/6	1/9	None	21/-	None
39/-	24/-	+ 4/-	288/-	+ 48/-
4/5½	2/8½	+ 5½	32/4	+ 5/5
2/10	1/11	+ 4	22/6	+ 3/9
1/5	11	+ 2	11/3	+ 1/11
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Carriage Paid on all orders of 1 dozen or £1 and over

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Calcium bicarbonate (CaHCO_3)	8.83
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Sodium sulphate (Na_2SO_4)	29.67
Sodium chloride (NaCl)	31.63
Potassium chloride (KCl)	14.32
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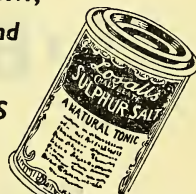
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1 1/2 & 1 1/4
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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

MARCH 21
1942

28, ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C. 2

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LEGAL NOTICE

*Re THOMAS HENRY BUSWELL, deceased.
(Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925)*

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of Thomas Henry Buswell, of High Street, Lutterworth, near Rugby, Chemist, who died on the 7th day of January, 1942, are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Westminster Bank, Limited, Trustee Department, Chief Office at Priory Mansions, Bath Road, Bourne-mouth, Hants, the executor (jointly with Harold Goodrich Buswell) of the Will of the said Thomas Henry Buswell or to the undersigned, the Solicitors to the Executors, on or before the 31ST DAY OF MAY, 1942, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the said estate, having regard only to the claims then notified.

DATED this 11th day of March, 1942.

BRETHERTON, CROFTS & TURPIN,
Lutterworth, Nr. Rugby.

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ALL PHARMACY FITTINGS. New and Secondhand.

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ASSISTANT required, either sex. Qualified or Unqualified. Reliable Dispenser, with pleasant counter manner. Permanency with good wages. Other staff kept. Apply in confidence, giving the usual particulars to Nicoll, Chemist, High Street Bridgnorth, Salop.

BRISTOL, Qualified Assistant, lady or gentleman (exempt military service); reliable Dispense with pleasant counter manner, for middle-class business, chiefly N.H.I. Dispensing and quick counter trade. No Sunday or half-day duty. Permanency. State salary, photograph if possible 399/645, London Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER, male or female, young, accurate chiefly easy Panel and Stocks (without help) full-time or part-time. State salary required. 1 minutes from Liverpool Street Station. Mr. Lloyd Pharmacist, 448 Kingsland Road, E.8.

GRIMSBY, Qualified Manager required, male or female, for middle-class progressive business. Give particulars in first letter. 400/659, London Office of this Paper.

HYDE, near Stockport. Capable qualified Manager (male or female) for middle-class progressive business. Good salary and conditions. 400/659 London Office of this Paper.

JOHAN SNEED, Keighley, Yorks, requires a Assistant. Exceptional salary to person experienced all branches.

LADY Manageress required for good type Drug Stores, knowledge of Drugs, Book-keeping, and Buying essential. No Sunday duty. Give particulars of experience and salary required to "Prices 465 Roman Road, Bow, E.3.

LADY, qualified to manage Branch Pharmacy. Kings Langley, Herts. No Sunday duty; congenial hours. Apply, with full particulars, as experience, references, age, and wages required, The Secretary, H. B. Figg, Ltd., Chemists, Berhamsted, Herts.

LEEDS INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., Pharmacy Department, invites applications from Qualified Male or Female Chemists (not eligible for military service) for positions on the War Emergency Staff. Appointments will be for the duration only, but priority of consideration regard to future permanencies will be given pharmacists holding temporary appointments the end of the war. Successful candidates will be required to work as Qualified Assistants for a while until vacancies occur at Branches, when they will then be required to act as Branch Managers. Spec rates of pay commensurate with the responsibility involved will be offered for war-time appointments. Apply stating age, experience, and if of military age reasons for exemption or ineligibility for service and enclosing references, to the Secretary, 10 Albion Street, Leeds, 1, endorsed "Chemist."

LONDON, S.W. Required, experienced Assistant (male or female, over 31 years of age) Dispensing only. Write giving full particulars Box 870, Sells, Ltd., Brettenham House, Strand W.C.2.

MANAGERS. Vacancies will shortly exist. Qualified Managers at Branches in Evesham, Dorking, Bexhill, Worthing, Sudbury, Cow Southamton. Good salaries and commission. Apply giving particulars of experience, salary required, etc. to Retail Drug Department, Timothy Whites Taylors, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London S.W.1.

EAR Leicester. Required Qualified gentleman, over age or otherwise exempt military service, manancy or for duration as desired. Please state age, references, etc. 399/629, London Office of Paper.

ARMACY: Qualified and Unqualified Assistants required to replace employees who have been illised. Applicants should not be liable for any service, or under the national Employment Act. Apply in writing, stating age and experience, to the Staff Manager, Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., 113 Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. Please envelope "Pharmacy."

ARMACIST wanted March 30. Apply in writing stating age, married or single, experience. H.I. dispensing, references, salary required, to the Friendly Societies' Medical Institute, 113, Kingsdown Avenue, Luton, Beds.

ARMACIST wanted, young lady preferred, to assist in good class business. Lancashire seaside town. Permanency guaranteed if suitable. Please send full particulars, including reference and salary required. "Radix," c/o Wigglesworth, Ltd., West-hon, Bolton, Lancs.

ALIFIED Chemist either male over 50 or female over 40 required for Drug Counter in a stores. Blackpool, Scunthorpe and Manchester. Please full details of age, experience and present salary. 400/653, London Office of this Paper.

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ALIFIED Chemist required as Assistant in Central Pharmacy. One with Optical qualification preferred, but not essential. Permanent position. Please state age, experience, salary required, when free, to Manager, Pharmacy Department, British Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., 38 Street, Ipswich.

ALIFIED Chemist (male or female), exempt military service, wanted for duration as Branch Manager. Apply with usual particulars to 400/648, London Office of this Paper.

ORTLY. Qualified Manager. Exempt military service. New Pharmacy, Donnington Ordnance, Shropshire. Living accommodation over the shop. Right man will need ability and initiative to succeed. Full particulars in first letter please, to Mr. Morrison, Oakengates.

GLORS BRITISH CHEMISTS will shortly have vacancies for qualified Managers and Assistants, male or female, in Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bradford, Bolton-le-Springs, Leeds, Manchester, Cumbria. Apply Retail Staff Dept., Burley Hill, Leeds.

GLORS BRITISH CHEMISTS have vacancies for qualified Managers and Assistants in Glasgow and other parts of Scotland. Please give full particulars in first letter, stating best time and for interview, to Austin, 1 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, C.I.

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Qualified Dispenser required, salary £200 p.a. plus war bonus (at present £26 p.a.), superannuation scheme in operation. Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of recent testimonials, to be forwarded immediately to the Medical Superintendent.

TON, Staffs. Vacancy arises for qualified Manager for middle-class business. Good salary. Portable position to suitable applicant. 400/657, London Office of this Paper.

MORDEN. Qualified Manager required for middle-class business. Give full particulars. 68, London Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED. A Vacancy exists at our Gloucester Branch for an unqualified Assistant (male or female) with dispensing experience. Good salary and commission. Permanency. Apply in writing to the Retail Drug Department, Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., 70 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted, lady or gentleman, with Dispensing and Counter experience. Permanency. Or Student available for holiday periods. Apply, stating age and salary required, to N. Quenby, M.P.S., 8 Furtherwick Parade, Canvey Island, Essex.

WANTED. Competent Assistant for good-class country business. No Sunday or Holiday duty. State age and salary required. H. Meynell, Tenterden, Kent.

WANTED. Hall Qualified Male Dispenser or Unqualified Male Assistant at once. Allen & Lloyd, Aldershot.

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BELL & SONS, LTD., Silverdale Works, Liverpool, 13, require one or two Representatives of personality and sales ability, to carry the George Bell Pet Remedy Line amongst chemists, dog shops, etc. Apply with full particulars to the above address.

EXPERIENCED and energetic Representatives wanted by old-established Pharmaceutical manufacturers nationally advertised products: (1) London and Home Counties; (2) Yorkshire and North; (3) Lancashire and Cheshire; (4) South Wales; (5) Eastern Counties. Salary, expenses and eventual bonus. Write in confidence, giving fullest particulars experience to Box 580, c/o C. Mitchell & Co., 1 Snow Hill, London, E.C.1.

Leading Ethical House require Analytical Chemist with B.Pharm. or B.Sc. degree, also with experience in Bacteriological Work. Apply with full particulars of qualifications, experience, etc., in strictest confidence to 399/623, London Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS and S. Wales. Old-established Manufacturing House requires the services of a Representative with some Retail experience, exempt military service, to work and extend existing connection. State territory covered, experience, and nature of goods previously carried, age, remuneration required and when available, all in first letter, which will be treated in confidence. CDB/968, London Office of this Paper.

SENIOR Clerk, male or female, required for Export Department of Manufacturing Chemists, North of England. Knowledge of Pharmaceutical trade essential. State experience and qualifications. 399/646, London Office of this Paper.

WELL-KNOWN Manufacturing Chemists, North London (protected establishment) require expert Tablet Maker, male or female, preferably with knowledge of Coating and Varnishing; permanent. Reply, stating age, experience and salary required. 400/652, London Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady required for Invoice Dept. in London Office of Manufacturing Chemists (City). State salary required and experience, if any, to 400/654, London Office of this Paper.

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LOCUMS SEEKING ENGAGEMENT

EXPERIENCED qualified Locum; free March 24. Harris, 18 Abbotsbury Road, Weymouth.

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A FIRST-CLASS Representative, covering Lancashire, Yorkshire, and North Wales, requires additional agency. Live connection, built up by 18 years' salesmanship. Pharmaceutically trained. 399/644, London Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER (49) wishes to contact interested firms for a position as Travelling Inspector. Has over 25 years' experience in Pharmaceuticals, Drugs, Chemicals and Essential Oils. Knowledge of Insurance work, Customs Duties, Warehousing, etc. Would be willing to represent a company. 399/630, London Office of this Paper.

MEDICAL Representative. Twenty years' experience ethical propaganda. London West End and Provinces. Exempt military service; highest references. CDB/966, London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, South Wales, West of England, requires additional Agencies. Commission basis. Regular journeys. Well known. Greenwood, Valdaire, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.

TABLET Machine Operator with 20 years' all-round experience; age 47; exempt military duties; good references. Hambleton, 43 Claremont Road, Teddington, Middlesex.

MISCELLANEOUS SALES

12/6 for 60 words or less. 1/- each additional 10 words or less.

BELLADONNA, a few Cwt. of English-grown root, price on application. Clarence Elliott, Ltd., Six Hills Nursery, Stevenage, Herts.

GUM Tragacanth Powder, B.P., pure white, 21s. per pound. Post paid. Cash with order. G. E. Betterton, 47 St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen, London, S.W.14.

OFFERING Pil. Opii gr. 1. 500,000; Pil. Opii Compound 500,000; Conf. Rosae Gall. 40 lb.; Vin. Opii; Pulv. Scammonii Co.; Ung. Hyd. Ox. Rub. 40 lb.; Calomel Cream 100 lb.; Pulv. Antimonialis; Emp. Canthar 144 x 3 yd. tins; 200 x 16 oz. Blue Stopped Bottles; 750 x 2 oz. wide mouth white Stopped Bottles; offers invited for whole or part. Pharmacist, 137 Half Moon Lane, S.E.24.

SOFT Soap, amber, odourless, made with best vegetable oils, 50s. cwt.; 26s. 1/2 cwt. Free iron drums, cash with order; immediate delivery. No samples sent out. Shortage labour, packing materials. Ambrose, 7 Denmark Road, Reading, Berks.

VARIOUS quantities and sizes Toilet Bottles. Write 400/647, London Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TABLET Manufacturers are in a position to accept Contracts or Sub-Contracts for tabletting (including Saccharin) in large or small quantities. Packing facilities also available and prompt delivery assured. CDB/955, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a good Trade Packer, with facilities for Filling and Labelling minimum 100-150 gross weekly of liquid food preparation in small bottles. An initial contract waiting for work covering 2,000 gross up. Apply 399/631, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED

7/6 for 36 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

ADVERTISER wholesaler wishes to contact interested manufacturer of face powder, crystals, perfumes, nail varnish. Also requires to 16-oz. jars, and bottles suitable haircream, latine, nail varnish, etc. 398/604, London Office of this Paper.

ASPIRIN and Saccharin, any quantities for also Filling Machine. Harringtons, 2 Ber Green, Edgware, Middlesex. Edg. 3610.

GARDNER End Runner Mill (Electric Motor) for grinding Powders or similar material wanted. Write giving fullest particulars and Also interested in machine for Mixing, Grinding Sifting Powders. To "Chemist," 127 Dunlark Drive, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

LANETTE S.X. or Emulsine. Good prices will be paid for any surplus stocks of either or above; for medical preparation approved by Board of Trade. No quantity too small. 400/1, London Office of this Paper.

OILS or Fats and Glycerine, also Block St. wanted. Box 56, Pool's, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.

WANTED by England's largest photographic dealers, All Miniature Cameras, extra and accessories, Rolleiflex, Leica, Contax, Ikon, etc.; also Microscopes and Cine Projectors. High prices guaranteed. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., 127 Bond Street, W.1.

WANTED—Derelict Paper Lined Bags, 8 1/2 x 24 in. by 1 1/2 in., or anything near. Large quantities required. Also similar sized cartons. 400/1, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED, new or second-hand Stokes Fly Reply Tablet Machine "B." Reply, 400/650, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED, White Petroleum Jelly, up to 500 lb. Send price to Box 577, C. Mitchell & Co., 1 Snow Hill, London, E.C.1.

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BOTTLES. Suitable for Brilliantine, Hand Nail Varnish Remover, etc. 1-oz. Tall bottle, wide mouth with black bakelite cap, 10 doz.; 2 1/2 oz. Oval Flat bottle, wide mouth screw cap, 3s. 6d. doz. Suitable for Hair Cream 4-oz. Oval Jar with white enamel screw cap, 10 doz.; 4-oz. Amber bottle panelled one side white bakelite cap, 4s. 6d. doz. Cash with Carriage forward. H. S. Bottle Co., 29 Shalton Hall, East End Road, London, N.2.

FOR Sale.—Eureka Hand Tablet Machine little used; three sets punches and die, in perfect condition, also instruction operating. Offers to Ralph Cuthbert, Ltd., Hammersmith.

WHAT Offers? Bottles, 540 two ounce, Flint, wedge shape, cork. 460 two ounce White Flint, Toilet, round, Bakelite Screw cap. 250 half ounce, ditto. Stamps for Solomon, 169 Fore Street, Exeter.

SURPLUS Stock—6 gross 1 drop bakelite containers, various colours, 60s. gross. Fancy Powder Boxes Square 2 oz., 56s. 4,000 Shampoo Envelopes, 40s. 1,000 Envelopes, 8s. 6d. per 1,000. 2,000 Crystal Envelopes, 25s. per 1,000. 14 lb. White Bees' Wax, 3 gross Smart Black Bakelite containers medium-sized Lipstick, white screw base, 90. Cash with order. H. Poller, Chemist, 164 Victoria Road, Manchester, 20.

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